THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873 | VOLUME V---NUMBER 194

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

ATLANTA, MARCH 8, 1873.

Summary of State News.

MACON.

The exercises of Mercer University have been resumed under auspices that are most gratifying to all who are interested in the success of the school. With about ten exceptions, the former pupils have all returned, and new ones ere coming in.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

SAVANNAH.

The Savannah bar held a meeting, on Wednesday, and passed resolutions relative to the death of John Schley, Esq.——Mr. Tilly Fairchild, of Savannah, was run over by a street car in Chicago, on Tuesday, and had one of his legs fearfully crushed.——The saw mill owners of Savannah propose to adopt some concerted plan of action in regard to the lumber trade in that section.——A little daughter of Mr. Kelly was badly burned on Wednesday.——Colonel John Screven has been elected Commodore of the Savannah Regatta Association, Captain F. M. Hull, Vice Commodore.——The mystery of the disappearance of Mr. Allen G. Jones, general book-keeper of the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia, has been explained. He decamps with some thirty thousand dollars.—*News.*

DAWSON.

Since our last, two cases of small pox have developed. At present there is not a single case within a mile of the corporate limits of Dawson.——Mr. William James, of Dawson, was shot on Tuesday night near Dover, by a negro man named Sam Thompson. But for a thick overcoat and other clothing he would have been killed.——One of the houses tendered by Judge Williams for use as a hospital, was consumed by fire on Monday night last.—*Journal.*

DALTON.

At Red Clay, eighteen miles north of Dalton, the snow on Saturday was eight inches deep on the ground. The farmers, thus far, have been unable to make planting preparations.——Mr. Browlow McDonald, a former citizen of Dalton, was dangerously wounded by a pistol shot aimed at a Mr. Gilmer by a Mr. Simpson, in Hillsborough, Alabama, on the 4th instant.——The burglars are at work in Dalton.—*North Georgia Citizen.*

NEWNAN.

On Friday night the mill belonging to Judge Glenn O. Wynn, of Coweta, was burned by an incendiary. The Judge's loss will reach $9,000 less $5,000.——A little girl, Miss Nannie McCall, was burned to death at the hotel at Whitesburg, Carroll county, February 28th.——Master Courtney McKay, of Coweta county, while hunting, a few days ago, shot one of his hands, inflicting a severe wound. One finger is gone.——Saturday night, the dwelling-house and contents of W. P. Bryant, of this county, were burned. Loss $2,000.—*Herald.*

Newnan Cornet Band has been organized. *Dispatch.*

GREENESBORO.

A report reaches our city, that Mr. W. E. Lawrence, formerly of Penfield, was a few days ago, shot and killed in New Orleans.——The Greenesboro Female Institute building caught fire on Tuesday night—fire extinguished before any damage was done.—*Herald.*

MARIETTA.

Marietta Female College has seventy pupils.——In Roswell, on Tuesday last, at administrator's sale, land brought, the first lot, 40 acres, unimproved $14 per acre, the second lot of 40 acres, unimproved, sold for $32 per acre.—*Journal.*

THOMASTON.

Rev. N. P. Quarterman, of Savannah, has accepted the Pastorate of the Presbyterian Church at Thomasville.——The house of Mr. S. A. Smith, in the suburbs of Thomasville, was entered and robbed on Wednesday night.——Mr. W. E. Davies has been selected as President of the Ladies Reading Club of Thomasville.—*Southern Enterprise.*

VALDOSTA.

A Fire Company has been organized in Valdosta, Col. P. B. Whittle, Foreman; Capt. W. P. Platt, first Assistant, and Mr. T. J. Pas in, second Assistant.——A grange of the order of Patrons of Husbandry has been established in Valdosta and is rapidly growing in numbers.—*South Georgia Times.*

AUGUSTA.

A project is on foot to reorganize the Augusta Jockey Club.——The Augusta Sabre Club has been merged into the Richmond Hussars.—*Constitutionalist.*

Mr. A. B. Fergerson, of Augusta, was robbed of one hundred dollars on Wednesday. *Chronicle and Sentinel.*

COLUMBUS.

An operative of the Eagle and Phœnix Factory, named Wm. Norris, had an arm and two ribs broken by a fall of the elevator on Tuesday.——Cal Wagners Minstrells are booked for Columbus the 24th and 25th inst. —*Enquirer.*

It is rumored that a wealthy manufacturer here on a visit intends selling out his interests in Massachusetts and erecting new establishments in Columbus. Another rumor that the Warm Springs, in Meriwether county, are to be purchased by a Northern company, and extensive improvements made.——We have many Northern visitors in Columbus. *Sun.*

De Mortuis.

Mr. C. F. Fergerson, died in Marietta on Wednesday last.

Major Josiah J. Everitte, of Thomas county, died on the 26th ult.

Mrs. Radcliff, of Ohio, died in Thomasville on Friday last.

Mrs. Dr. Farmer, of Barnesville, died on Saturday last.

South Carolina News.

Greenville is to have a Fire Company.

Two trains on the Air-Line Railroad are busily engaged in transporting rails, crossties, etc.

Abbeville county has a population of 31,129.

Farming operations are very much retarded throughout the country by reason of the very uncertain weather.

Charleston exported to all ports for 1872-73, 374 135 bales of cotton, 9,637 of Sea Island and 374,500 of upland; and for the same time 20,207 tierces of rice.

Tennessee News.

An average of 200 barrels of cotton seed oil is shipped weekly north from Nashville.

The Nashville wheel, spoke and hub manufactory works up ten cords of wood per day.

One hundred thousand pounds of oil cake were recently sent to Liverpool from Nashville.

Murray performs in Memphis next week.

The Chattanooga free schools have 900 pupils enrolled.

Air brakes are being used on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

The Tennessee druggists are to assemble in convention at Nashville on the 14th of May.

The Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that a railroad must be located before a subscription can be voted.

☞ As a fob was riding a very fine horse in the park, a young and pretty lady was very evidently admiring the animal, when he stopped and impudently asked, "Are you admiring me, miss?" "No," was the ready reply, "I was admiring the horse, not the donkey."

BANK DEFALCATION.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Gone With a Gentleman of High Reputation to a Little Place in the Country.

Authorized Statement of the Board of Directors of the Southern Bank of Georgia.

During the past three days public attention has been drawn to the protracted absence of Mr. Allen G. Jones, book-keeper in the Southern bank of the State of Georgia, who, about the 21st of February, left Savannah with his wife and a young lady of this city, to visit Kingstree, South Carolina, and return on the 25th ult.

Our contemporaries have each, in the meantime, dwelt upon their beloved "singular disappearance" and "mysterious affair," with full and satisfactory explanations of Mr. Jones' absence. One has assured us that "the high reputation which Mr. Jones enjoys in this community does not countenance the impression of anything unworthy connected with his singular disappearance," and wisely suggested that his detention "was due to some derangement of the trestle-work through the Santee swamp," accurately stating that "his account in the bank is said to be correct, and there is not the slightest basis for any suspicion derogatory to his character."

The other, in a most consoling manner, has suggested that while traversing on horseback in "a comparatively wild, and lonely part of the country," he was perhaps "waylaid, murdered and robbed," (all now he had a small sum of money along for traveling and other expenses,) "by some of the miserable wretches who infest our neighboring State;" and quieted all apprehensions in that line by alleging that "the bank officers have every confidence in him as a young gentleman of excellent character and standing."

After this making "assurance doubly sure," the city was a little startled yesterday to learn that an investigation of Mr. Jones' accounts in the bank had revealed a defalcation in his favor (or against him) of over ten thousand dollars, according to street rumor, and of perhaps thirty thousand as announced by the President and cashier of the bank.

In regard to the exact amount of money which accompanies Mr. Jones in his detention in "the Santee swamp," we are authorized by the President and Cashier of the Southern Bank of the State of Georgia to say, that the defalcation of their late bookkeeper, Allen G. Jones, may reach thirty thousand dollars, and that the reserve fund of the bank is more than sufficient to cover the loss; and that the capital stock of the institution will remain unimpaired.

The protracted absence of Mr. Jones and no tidings of him, notwithstanding diligent search and inquiry in the direction of his ostensible destination, induced the officers of the bank Monday to begin overhauling his accounts. The first discovery of any irregularities happened about 6 o'clock Monday evening, when it was found that he had varied in checking off near the first of last month. A telegram was immediately forwarded to the New York agency of the bank giving warning of the missing bookkeeper and advice of the discovered irregularity; when a reply was received, it stated that Mr. Jones had already called at the New York Agency with a certified check and drawn six thousand dollars on it.

It seems that Mr. Jones had been gradually accumulating funds of the bank during February, keeping the postings of his books behind so as to avoid detection, at the same time telling the bank officers that he lacked only three or four days in being up with them. This appears to be the status of matters when he left for his four days tour to Carolina.

The developments indicate that the defalcation was undertaken and pursued deliberately and with shrewd calculation—the journey to visit the relative at "the little place in the country" having been carefully appointed and timed for the final triumph of his skillful financeering; and that instead of being waylaid, murdered and robbed in the wilds of the Palmetto State, or languishing with sudden sickness in some lonely cabin by the road side, Mr. Jones sped away directly to New York to collect the few thousands his certified checks called for there, and then finally vanished from the eyes of all men who know him.

In addition to accomplishing these brilliant speculations, we have heard a rumor, and mention it merely as such, in no wise vouching for its degree of correctness, that in passing through Charleston Mr. Jones left the wrong lady at the hotel—in other words, that his wife did not accompany him further on his tour of the world. If this be so—and we sincerely hope it is not—Mr. Jones is confessed a doubly dyed villain, having robbed his employers and betrayed and despoiled a happy family.

Mr. Jones is about thirty years old, slight form, light hair, mustache and goatee, and about four months since had married a Northern lady in this city. He was himself a Northern man, having come to Savannah from Portland, Me., some three years ago.

Pataula Bises to Explain.

COURT ROOM, BLEAKLEY, GA., March 4.

Editors Constitution: A friend handed me Sunday's CONSTITUTION, from which I see it made public that "Pkool killer left Atlanta—sophomores turned Loose," and I rise to explain.

I had found it out, and one of those stormy nights while the court had up our circuit, I tried my hand on a piece of composition for the press on "The Supreme Court." I gave too free vent to the imagination and tried to embellish the article by illustrations suggested by the situation. I had also the misfortune to allude, in liberal terms, to both Montgomery and Trippe, because I felt friendly to both, and desired to see all disquiet about the change allayed. For these errors I had to go foot. Flint, who also, it seems, had found out, followed, taking his text on my blunders. He struck fire the first lick and goes head. When shall we hear from the balance of the class?

Between me and you, Brother Flint, we both were lucky in not commencing our writings for the public until after the event mentioned at the head of your paper.

Then, I labor under another disadvantage as a newspaper contributor for a daily, that is printed nightly. The printers sometimes get sleepy, and put in the wrong words, and fail to punctuate, and divide it off into paragraphs in the right places, as they did in the article that sent me foot. If I write again, I will try to put martingales on the little pony imagination, and hold him to the track, indulge in no kind remarks, and write plainly, so the printers can read it.

Then I shall expect to go head.

PATAULA.

Gleanings.

Sixty million pounds of cheese are annually exported from this country.

At a recent wedding at Providence, R. I. one of the most valuable presents was stolen by a guest.

The English language is spoken by ninety millions of persons.

Miss Nellie Grant wears No. 12 misses' boots.

In 1872 Cuba produced 600,000 tons of sugar and 200,000 tons of molasses. Out of this amount the United States took 441,000 ton of sugar and 189,000 t ns of molasses.

Pennsylvania has 433 homeopathic physicians.

The total number of acres planted in cotton in 1873 is set down at 8,489,905.

St. Louis each year consumes over 1,000,000 bushels of barley in the manufacture of lager beer.

Kansas vigilance committees are called "string bands."

The Paterson, N. J., locomotive works employ machines for riveting boilers. At the Grant Works one of the hammers comes down with the force of six tons and sends a rivet to its place every minute.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

The Modocs Reject all Peace Offers.

The Peace Commission a Failure.

Heavy Fire in Boston.

CALIFORNIA.

HEADQUARTERS PEACE COMMISSION, FAIRCHILD'S FORT, March 7, 1873.

To Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington.

The Modocs emphatically reject all offers and propcsals. They propose to meet in full force Meacham and Applegate with six unarmed men in the lava bed. This undoubtedly means treachery. We are still willing to meet them in conference, but not upon their terms. They have an accession of 24 warriors, not Modocs.

We will send a message of protestion to all who come out.

The commission is a failure. Instructions are coming. Time is of vast importance. Couriers await. (Signed.)

A. B. MEACHAM.

DEAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—General Carey H. Fry, Chief Paymaster of the Military Department of the Pacific, died here yesterday.

The Victoria Colonist has the following: Steamer Geo. S. Wright is close ashore near the village of the kuerguspth Indians. A fierce tribe of savage Indians who brougat this news to Victoria, remained five days encamped on the beach, but saw no signs of boats or people from the wreck. Indians from the village, who are usually very cautious about such matters, did not come near the spot. It is now thought part or all of the crew may be prisoners in the hands of these savages.

A dispatch from Fort Benton, Montana, says a war party of Piegan Indians killed Hiram Cook and Charles Randolph a few days ago, above Eagle Creek of the Missouri River. The bodies of the murdered men were horribly mutilated.

A dispatch from Irake River, Idaho, says the cattle are dying in large numbers. The weather is considerably cold.

Orders have been given for soldiers to prepare to march to the lava beds and that three hundred would start immediately. The commanding officer is now determined to accept no terms but unconditional surrender. Nothing but fight will satisfy Captain Jack.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FIRE.

BOSTON, March 7.—A fire occurred in Woburn Centre this evening which burned six or seven dwelling houses, a store, one church completely and another partially. Loss from $75,000 to $100,000. Insured. The fire caught from a kerosene lamp left burning in a photographer's establishment.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A meeting of the Republican General Committee last night, passed among other resolutions one disapproving the conduct of the administration in Louisiana matters.

A dispatch from Charleston, South Carolina, says: A negro named Pipin has been arrested for having on Saturday last, beaten his wife to death. Then by means of kerosene burned her body in a shocking manner.

THE COLD-FOOTED LADY.—Madam, allow me to prescribe for you. I have had a long experience in the management of delicate women, and believe I can give you some important advice. For the present I prescribe only for your feet.

1. Procure a quantity of woolen stockings, not such as you buy at the stores under the name of lamb's wool, that you can read a newspaper through, but the kind that your Aunt Jerusha in the country knits for you, thick as a board, that will keep your feet dry and warm, in spite of wind and weather.

2. If you want to be really thorough, change them every morning, hanging the resh ones near the fire during the night.

3. Procure thick calfskin boots, double uppers and triple soles, and wear them from the first of October to the first of May. Make frequent application of some good oil blacking.

4. Avoid rubbers altogether, except a pair of large rubber boots, which may be worn for a little time through snow-drifts or a flood of water.

5. Hold the bottoms of your feet in cold water half an inch deep, just before going to bed, two or three minutes, and then rub them hard with rough towels and your naked hands.

6. Now, madam, go out freely in all weathers, and, believe me, not only will your feet enjoy a good circulation, but as a consequence of the good circulation in the lower extremities, your head will be relieved of all its fullness and your heart of its palpitations. Your complexion will be greatly improved, and your health made better in every respect.

WHY MEN DON'T MARRY.—The Rev. Wm. Morgan has been telling the Bostonians why men don't marry. It appears the reasons are —First, because they can't get the one they want; bachelors have high notions. Second, because many of them are cowards, they dare not face the music; they dodge the question. Third, because they are skeptical; they have no faith in woman; they think marriage a lottery. Fourth, they are selfish; they cannot yield for another's good; can't support a family; want the sweets of life without bearing its burdens. Fifth, woman's extravagance. Here the speaker showed true cause for man's hesitating. It costs as much to launch a woman on the sea of wedded life, as it would to fit out a small schooner. As to sails, cordage, pennants, and streamers, the difference is in favor of the schooner.

WORKING UP SAW-DUST.—It will interest the proprietors of saw-mills, and carpenters in general, to learn that the ingenuity of Parisian cabinet makers in the Faubourg of St. Antoine, has found a use for common saw-dust, which raises the value of that commodity far above the worth of timber. By a new process, combining the hydraulic press and application of intense heat, these wooden particle are made to reform themselves into a solid mass, capable of being moulded any shape, and presenting a brilliant surface, a durability, and a beauty of appearance not found in rosewood, ebony or mahogany.

☞ A former subscriber, who discontinued his Republican because he could not make it say just such things as he thought it ought to say, has, we learn, recently expressed considerable surprise to his friends that the paper should keep running—since he has withdrawn his patronage. It was pretty close work for a while, we confess; but by omitting to put sugar in our tea, and by buying a cheaper grade of paper collars and reversing them for the second and third time, we managed to rub along until a new subscriber came and took the place of our respected but disgruntled friend—and then Richard was himself again. Nothing but rigid economy will carry one safely over such a calamity as the loss of a subscriber.—*Republican, Ligon, N. Y.*

☞ The Troy Times says: The latest sensation is to the effect that the wife of a prosperous citizen, being about to die as she supposed, called her husband to her bedside and stated that she could not die without confessing that she had not been as true to him as she should have been. Their next door neighbor had been in the habit of occasionally visiting her during her husband's absence, and now that her time had come she was truly sorry. The joke of the story is that the woman did not die, and the husband has made the town too warm to hold that next door neighbor. The woman is sorry now that she made the confession.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 6,849 bales; middling uplands 20¢; Orleans 21¼.

Flour quiet. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn steady. Pork firm; new mess $15 87½a18—the latter for jobbing lots. Lard firm; Western steam 8 9-16. Turpentine dull at 45½. Rosin steady at $3 65 for strained. Freights quiet.

Stocks firm. Gold firm at 15¼. Money firm at 1-32a1-16 per cent. Exchange—long 7¾; short 8¾. Governments dull but steady. State bonds dull and steady.

LONDON, March 7.—noon.—Consols 93¼a 92¾; 5s 90¾.

PARIS, March 7.—Rentes 57f 15c.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 9¼; Orleans 9¼a10; sales 15,000 bales; sales of the week 75,000; export 5,800; speculation 5,000; stock 898,000; American 265,000; receipts 137,000; American 116,000; actual export 7,000.

LATER.—Cotton quiet; actual export 1,000 bales; afloat 429; American 278.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, March 7, 3 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—Another bright, pretty day. Trade in all departments rather quiet. Meats advancing. We are gratified to learn that a number of our business men have had a pleasant interview with President W. M. Wadley, who is in the city, and that henceforth the facilities for moving freight over the Macon and Western Road will be improved.

COTTON quiet and weak. We quote it at 18¼a18¾.

EXCHANGE—Buying at par and selling at ¼ premium.

FINANCIAL.—Gold buying at $1 12½; selling $1 14¼. Silver buying $1 06; selling $1 10.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75s77; 7s 86s88; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 71s73, 8s 81s83 Augusta 83s85. Georgia Railroad stock 93s95; Georgia Railroad bonds 95s98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 83s86. Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94s96. Central Railroad stock 90s93

GRAIN.—We quote white corn scarce 87. Wheat best quality $2 10; red wheat $1 90a2 00. Oats, mixed seed, 70a72½; oats 65. Rye 1 15a$1 20. Barley $1 10a 1 15

SEED.—We quote clover at $3 per bushel. Blue grass at $2 50.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 16a16½; double anchor and Ludlow 16½. Ties 8½a9.

FLOUR.—Fancy $11 50a12; extra family $11a11 50; family $10a10 50; extra $8 50a $9; superfine $7 50.

BACON.—Shoulders 7¼a7¾.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 7; C. R. sides 8½; clear sides 9.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 13; cans and kegs 11; tierces, 9¾.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 8a10; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 12a15, retail 12a15. Hogs, dressed, 8; 10a12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½ a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 15.

SAUSAGES.—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross $5 50 on foot; net $8.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 5; net 12½.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a5; net 8a10.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½; for Extra C 13; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11¼a13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $3. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box. Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound. Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 18a20. Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 90. Starch 6¼a10. Rice 8½ for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30. Rio 22a24. New Orleans syrup 72a80; Molasses—hhds. 28; bbls. 34a35 Cheese, factory 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $7 00; No. 3, half bbls. $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50 No. 3, kits, $1 25

HAY.—We quote western timothy at $40. Tennessee $36a38.

FERTILIZERS.—Pendleton's $67 cash; $70 on time. Navassa $58 cash; $68 on time. Wann's Superphosphate, cash $54; on time, $60. Chappell's Champion Superphosphate $67 50, on time. Russell Coe's Ammoniated Raw Bone Superphosphate $58; on time $68. Sea Fowl Guano $56; on time $66. Cotton States $60; on time $70. Etiwan Guano $60; on time $66. Mark W. Johnson's $58; on time $68. Etiwan Dissolved Bone $45; on time $50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 16c; chickens 25a30; country butter 18a22a25; Tennessee butter 25a30

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11½; Trion, 7-8, 11½; Augusta 7-8, 11½; Graniteville, 4-4, 13; Trion, 4-4, 13, Augusta, 4-4, 13; Graniteville, 8-4 9½; Augusta, 8-4, 9½; light osnaburgs 14½a18, heavy osnaburgs 17c; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11½; 4-4, 13. Checks 14½a16.

PRINTS.—Wamsutta 9; Bedford 9; Amos keag 10a10½; Arnold 10, Altoona 11½; Richmond 11½; Spragues 11½; Dunnel's 11½.

IRON—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $4; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c. Axes Collins' $14 00a15 00. Shovels, Ames', $15 00; Roland's $13 00; Stone's $13 50. Solid cast-steel R. R, 18. Coffee mills $3 75a10 00. Cast-steel 25c; springs 22; axles 10a11; sad iron 7; horse shoe nails 20a25; I. B. Hames, $3 00, Andirons $65a $1 50.

POWDER AND SHOT.—Blasting powder A $575; B $5 25; rifle powder per keg, 25 pounds, $7 50; half kegs $4 12½; quarter kegs $2 85. Patent shot, bag, $3; Buck $3 25.

LEATHER.—Calf-skins—domestic $39a44 per dozen; French $45a56. Harness leather 30a35c per pound; sole leather, hemlock, 30a32½; oak 30a70c; split 40c; kips, country, 30a60 per pound.

STEEL.—Solid cast steel railroad 12c; cast steel 22c.

HARDWARE.—Holloware, Savery's, 7c. Belting 30 per cent. off list. Fairbanks' scales, list net. Manilla rope 25 c; Cotton 30c; Jute 18c; grummets 7½a7¾. Cotton cards $6 00 per dozen. Axle grease $21 00 per gross. Picks, common, 16½; steel 17½; mattocks 16½, axe helves $1 00a9 per dozen.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $3 75, 3d, $6 00, 2d $5 25; 4d, $5 50, 3d, $7 75 dos. $9 25 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers. Ten on above prices.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $3 00a3 50 per barrel; Northern $4 00a5 25 per barrel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Cocoanuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 75 per bushel, 50c per peck. Table Peas $1 00. Turnips 35c per peck. Onions, none. Irish potatoes 45a50 per peck; $2 00 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens scarce, retail, 15c per pound; turkeys 15a18c per pound.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMS' AUCTION HOUSE

$1,000 Worth of Household Merchandise,

Consisting of—

Bedsteads,	Washstands,
Wardrobes,	Blankets,
Crockery	Mattresses,
Pillows,	Counterpanes,
	Stoves,

and thousands of other goods, will be sold at BARNEY WILLIAMS' AUCTION HOUSE, SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

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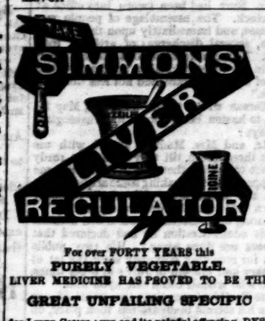


For over FORTY YEARS this PURELY VEGETABLE LIVER MEDICINE HAS PROVED TO BE THE GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC for LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, etc., etc.

After years of careful experiments, to meet a great and urgent demand, we now produce from our original and genuine powders

The Prepared.

a Liquid form of SIMMON'S LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and offer it in

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before,).....$1.00 per package. Sent by mail.....1.04

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Buy no Powders or Prepared Simmon's Liver Regulator unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade Mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZELIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., AND PHILADELPHIA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GRANDEST SCHEME OF THE AGE.

$500,000

CASH GIFTS.

$100,000 FOR ONLY $10

Under authority of special legislative act of March 16, 1871, the trustees now announce the Third Grand Gift Concert, for the benefit of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, to come off in Library Hall at Louisville, Ky., on

Tuesday, April 8, 1873.

At this concert, the best musical talent that can be procured from all parts of the country will add pleasure to the entertainment, and TEN THOUSAND CASH GIFTS, aggregating a vast total of HALF A MILLION DOLLARS currency will be distributed by lot to the ticket-holders, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift				$100,000
" " "				50,000
" " "				25,000
" " "				20,000
" " "				10,000
" " "				5,000
24 Cash Gifts of	$1,000	each		24,000
50 " "	500	"		25,000
80 " "	400	"		32,000
100 " "	300	"		30,000
150 " "	200	"		30,000
590 " "	100	"		59,000
9,000 " "	10	"		90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts all Cash				$500,000

To provide means for this magnificent concert, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND TICKETS only, will be issued, a large portion of which are already sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $10, halves $5, and quarters $2.50. Eleven whole tickets for $100. No discount on less than $100 orders. Nothing could be more appropriate for presents than tickets to this BANQUET OF WEALTH, or more likely to produce grander satisfactory results. The object of this THIRD GIFT CONCERT is the enlargement and endowment of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, which by the special act authorizing the Concert for its benefit, is to be forever free to all citizens of every State. This Concert will be conducted like the first and second heretofore given, and full particulars of the mode of drawing the gifts and paying them, and everything necessary to a thorough understanding of the scheme, from beginning to end, are now published in the form of a circular, which will be furnished free of cost to any who apply. The entire management of this undertaking has been committed by the trustees to Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, to whom all communications, pertaining to the Gift Concert, should be addressed.

E. P. DURRETT, Pres't.
JOHN S. CAIN, Sec. Public Library of Kentucky.
FARMERS & DROVERS BANK, Treasurer.

Tickets are now ready for sale, and all orders for them, or applications for agencies, circulars, information, etc., will meet with prompt attention when addressed to me as below directed.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Louisville, Ky.,
Agent Public Library Ky.

PHILLIPS & CREW, } Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
REDWINE & FOX, }
H. H. HARNEY, Agent, Marietta, Ga.

jan31-dcf4wcow-epcth

Wayside House.

RINGGOLD, GEORGIA.

Is now open for the reception of guests, together with transportation to Catoosa Springs and all other accessible places of note, at reasonable prices. All pains will be taken to render guests comfortable by

A. J. HEARAN & LADY.

feb28-d1f

To the Merchants of Atlanta

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF

FREIGHT LINE,

VIA SAVANNAH,

Will leave to announce to their friends and patrons that their rates and time of transit shall compare favorably with any of the Lines, and that the "Saving order Lottery" issued by other roads, giving over rates those of present advertised, will be promptly met by corresponding reductions on the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

Merchants visiting New York will consult their interest by calling at No. 6 B. GWINN, the General Agent of the Line, 205 Broadway, before making Freight engagements elsewhere.

jan28-dcf1y

GEORGIA REPORTS.

WE WILL PUBLISH SEMI-GEORGIA REPORTS, (Forty Parts), Part One now ready. Part Two will be out by 1st March. Part Three by the second March. Will follow immediately. Each parts will be issued only as rapidly as the work can be put in advance of publication. Payments may be made to either of us.

The bound volumes from 51 to 66, both included, may be had from either of us at $5 00 per volume.

M. J. HAMMOND,
Late Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.
HENRY JACKSON,
Reporter Supreme Court, Georgia.

jan23-d3mos

AIR LINE RAIL ROAD.

Belt Alloy Depot, 7 Miles from Clarkesville, on South Side of Lot 174, 10th District, Habersham County, Ga.

Town Lots 50 by 100 feet, at private sale. Apply to R. W. ROLLAND, of Atlanta.

THIS IS THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE ON THE AIR-LINE ROAD. The Lots now offered are the first in the market. Location healthy, water good, and good health assured to any point to open a store.

R. W. ROLLAND.

Special Partner Wanted.

TO engage in a CASH WHOLESALE TRADE in Staple Commodities, in a line not to be found West of Baltimore or East of New Orleans. The undersigned has 18 years experience in the business and is well known in the city and throughout the State. Address,

"ENERGY,"
Care Key Box 84,
mar3—d1w Atlanta, Ga.

United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiffs, Frank W. Hall, in the following case, to-wit:

Frank W. Hall versus The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hoar Mining Company.

I have levied upon, as the property of The Yahoola River and Cane Creek Hydraulic Hoar Mining Company, the following described property:

Lands in the twelfth district of the first section of originally Cherokee, now Lumpkin county, as follows:

Lots numbers 1,068, 1,128, 1,151 and 1,652, each containing forty acres; lot number 980 (except the mines and minerals) also containing forty acres. The north half (except the buildings and 2 43-100 acres) of lot number 985. The mineral interest of all mines and minerals, with the privilege of working the same in lots numbers 681, 682, 739 and 822, and all of lots number 747 and 794, that lie north of a line drawn twenty feet north of the north bank of Cane Creek, following the main channel as it runs through said lots.

Lands in the eleventh district, same section and county, as follows:

Lot number 1,196 (except the mineral interest.) The west half of lot number 1,197. Two acres of lot number 1,197, including the mill shoal and mill yard and location and all pine timber (with the right of cutting and removing it) on lots numbers 904, 905 and 906.

Leasehold estates, all in the twelfth district, same section and county, as follows:

Leasehold in ten acres of lot number 533, comprehending the privilege of working the gold surface and deposits until exhausted; leasehold in lot number 1,076, comprehending the right to work it for gold until exhausted with free use of the requisite water and timber; leasehold in lots numbers 981, 982, 983, 999 and 1,044, comprehending the right of mining for gold and other minerals till exhausted; leasehold in lots numbers 719, 754, 793, 797, 798, 823, 1,039 and 940, comprehending the right of working the surface and deposit mines till exhausted, with right for rights of way, wood and water; leasehold in lot number 1,036, and an undivided half of all that part of lot number 1,054, which lies north of the old Ian yard road, running through said lot near the branch, comprehending the right to work said land for gold and other minerals; leasehold in lots number 1,068, 1,697 and 1,679, comprehending the right to work them for gold and other minerals till exhausted, with free use of the requisite water and timber; leasehold in lot number 1,032, comprehending the right to work it for gold and other valuable minerals till exhausted, with free use of water and timber for mining purposes; leasehold in northeast corner, containing twelve acres, more or less, of lot number 994, comprehending the right of mining for gold and other metals till exhausted; also, the twenty stamp pounding mill with the machinery and fixtures appertaining to the same, situated on the above lot number 1,032, and two dwelling houses, barns, Blacksmith's shop and other outbuildings on said lot; also, the Yahoola Canal, situated in said county of Lumpkin, and used to convey water for mining purposes from the Yahoola River to the neighborhood of Dahlonega, being about twenty miles in length and composed in part of ditches, in part of iron pipe, in part of flumes and in part of brick work, together with all the rights of way for said canal, and all privileges of timber, water, rock and earth appertaining thereto, will sell the same at public auction, at the court house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in April next,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

Dated at Atlanta, Ga., March 1, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
mar2—d1aw5w United States Marshal.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

Has long been regarded as the best and cheapest Raking Powder in use. Perfectly pure and healthy. It makes delicious Rolls, Muffins, Griddle Cakes, &c. There need be no waste of food prepared with it, as it is always of the best quality. We would say to those who have never used it that a very few trials will enable them to use it, not only with entire satisfaction, but with economy.

Put up FULL, NET weight, as represented.

Grocers and Dealers sell it.

DOOLEY & BROTHER, Prop's,
69 New Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

mar4—deod1mo

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Honorable, the Fifth Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Harvey W. Lathrop, in the following case, to-wit:

Harvey W. Lathrop versus David A. Vason.

I have levied upon, as the property of defendant, lot of land number (104) one hundred and four, in the 23d district, 3d section, originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less, and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court House, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1st, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMYTH,
feb2-w5w United States Marshal

ECKLES HOUSE

AND

LIVERY STABLE,

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.

Rates of Board:

Single Meal.....50 cents | Per Day.....$ 1 00
Per Week.....$5 00 | Per Month.....20 00

Livery Stable Charges at Correspondingly Rates.

STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.

june6-d1f

BARLOW HOUSE,

AMERICUS, GEORGIA,

WILEY JONES.....Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The proprietor flatters himself, from his

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE, COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

The Laws of 1872.

Bound copies of the Laws can be had at this office. Price three dollars.

☞ Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their advertisements early to-day for Sunday's CONSTITUTION, which has the largest circulation in the State.

Grant and Washington.

We give on the fourth page a graphic description of Grant's recent inauguration. We give on this page an account of the inauguration of Washington, Adams, and Jefferson, the first Presidents of the United States. The latter is taken from the Cincinnati Commercial.

The comparison will be found interesting.

The Bond Question.

Several counties in Georgia held meetings on Tuesday last, sale day, to give expression to their views on the bond question. This question is likely to be an important one at the next meeting of the General Assembly, and we think it a good idea for the people of the various counties to give expression to their views upon this question in this way. Would it not be well for the people of Whitfield to do likewise at an early day.—*Dalton Citizen.*

Clayton's Case.

When Powell Clayton's case comes up for consideration, which will probably be in the the Executive session of the Senate, Senator Norwood, in behalf of the minority of the investigating committee, will offer a substitute to the majority report, to the effect that Clayton's seat be declared vacant. Mr. Norwood is preparing a speech on the report, on which he will endeavor to establish that the canvass which resulted in Clayton's election, is unparalleled in the history of the carpet-bag States, and that the Senate can not afford to give refuge to a member elect under such painful circumstances.

Increase of Salary for National Offices.

The report of the conference committee which was agreed to by the Senate and House of Representatives on the 3d instant, fixes the salaries as follows: President of the United States, $50,000; Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Vice President, Speaker and members of the Cabinet, $10,000; Senators, Members and Delegates to Congress, $7,500. The increased pay of members is to apply to the present Congress. That of President and other officers to commence 4th March, 1873. The report was agreed to in the Senate by the vote of 36 yeas to 26 nays. Senators Hill and Norwood, of Georgia, voted for the increase.

The vote stood, in the House, 103 yeas to 94 nays. From Georgia, Congressmen Bigby, DuBose, Price, Whitely and Young voted for the increase. Colonel McIntyre voted against it. Colonel Beck did not vote.

The Bond Matter.

The Georgia press seems to be equally divided on the "bond question." Some of the leading daily papers are arrayed against each other, and with clashing 'quills' they assist or defend their respective leader. Thus far, we have been reluctant to express an opinion, from the simple reason that the issuance of the bonds and their subsequent sale involved legal points which are beyond our comprehension. The ablest statesmen of Georgia differ materially on the subject matter, simply because there is some phase of the subject which has never presented itself alike to all parties.

If Toombs, and Stephens, and Brown, and Screven, the giant intellects of the South, differ upon this important subject, it is good evidence that the case is thoroughly complicated and hard of solution. All we have to say on the subject is this: If the bonds were sold to the innocent purchasers pay them even if their issuance was illegal. But if the purchasers were forewarned, and had reason to believe that they would not be redeemed, then we say never pay a cent on them. We do not believe in expediency or policy in anything where the credit of the State is involved.—*West Point News.*

Southern Association in New York.

A large and influential meeting was held in New York on Thursday night last in the ladies' parlor of the Grand Central Hotel, of the Southern Association of New York, composed of the members of the leading Southern firms doing business in that city, together with delegates from every Southern State, with the exception of Missouri. The Association, which came into existence a few months since, was established for the purpose of forming a social club composed exclusively of Southern men of social position. The officers of the organization consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Corresponding and Recording Secretary, together with an Executive Committee composed of a representative from each of the Southern States. The association strictly excludes politics as well as gambling of any description, and it is its purpose to establish in New York a permanent club-house, with reading-room and other accommodations attached.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by the President, P. McL. Burbank, of the firm of Hallett, Sawyer & Co., who, in a brief speech, stated the objects and necessity for such an organization in the commercial metropolis. "Southern men," he said, "for the past four or five years, were losing their identity. All other sections of the country have their clubs to visit when they come to New York, and why should not Southern men."

The speaker concluded his remarks by calling on those present to do their utmost in furthering the good work, which was not only essential, but absolutely necessary for the welfare of the Southern people.

Colonel Hart, of Georgia, followed in an extended speech, contending that by the organization of such a society as this proposes to be, many of the bitter prejudices which at present exist between the North and the South will be entirely eradicated. At the conclusion of the speaker's remarks a number of gentlemen who were invited to attend the meeting came forward and signified their intention of becoming members. After transacting other business of minor importance the meeting adjourned until another occasion.

Among the prominent gentlemen present were Col. W. H. Burr, Major T. W. Francis, Col. W. B. Milton, and Major A. M. O'Neill, of Alabama; Major J. A. Anderson and Col. Hart, of Georgia; Colonel Horace Ready, of Tennessee; Colonel J. G. M. Buffalo and Captain W. B. Baker, of Mississippi; Col. Curtis Saunder, of Virginia; W. J. Largin, of Arkansas; J. Peden, of North Carolina; W. R. Hutchinson, of Tennessee; J. K. Bishop, of Kentucky; W. D. Scugin, of Texas; J. L. McFadden, of New Orleans, La., and W. J. Vernon, South Carolina.

The Old and the New.

The young men of Georgia cannot disregage the honored name of the great commoner from their earliest recollections of public affairs. Thirty years ago he was elected to Congress; and for sixteen consecutive years the stout heart in a weak frame battled manfully for the rights and privileges of the whole country. He was then elected a member of the Confederate Congress, from which he was promoted to the Vice Presidency. No Georgian rose so high in the civil service of the Confederacy; none served her with truer devotion or more steadfast faith.

When the time came that tried men's souls there was another Georgian, a younger man, and one endowed with a clear mind, backed by magnificent physical vigor. His history is also known to us all; for he carved his way to fame with the sword—rising step by step, until he attained a Lieutenant Generalship, and the highest military place accorded to a citizen of the State by the Confederate Government.

These two men—one the embodiment of the principles, thoughts and policies of the best school of American statesmanship, the other a splendid representative of that chivalry, honor and patriotic ardor which will grow brighter as the world grows older—will represent the commonwealth in the forthcoming Congress; and the event will excite extended comment. Mr. Stephens will take the place that he vacated thirteen years ago, and General Gordon will enter the chamber that once rang with the eloquent words of Toombs and Berrien and Iverson and a score more of Georgia's noblest sons.

While they belong to different schools of thought, they are alike in integrity, and purity of character. No living man will dare to approach them corruptly. It may be too much to expect that they can leaves the seething mass of corruption that is eating out the vitals of the Republic, yet their appearance in the national councils will be hailed as an auspicious sign by all patriotic men.

Distinguished as their careers have been, they have the power to write their names still deeper in the hearts of their countrymen. Let Mr. Stephens not forget that the times have changed—sadly changed, perhaps—but irrevocably changed, and that he must be practically progressive while adhering to the grand old principles of constitutionalism. Let the gallant General, in his zeal to promote the material interests of his beloved State, not lose sight of the groundwork of our liberties. Let them cordially co-operate in the great work of pacification, official purification and constitutional restoration that will come to their hands; and may they both be in at the glorious triumph of right, justice and liberty that will occur in 1876.

THE COTTON CLAIMS.

Able Argument of Mr. Beck, of Georgia.

When the appropriation to pay the judgments of the Court of Claims came from the Senate with the proviso that the claimant, under the act of March 12, 1863, must prove in addition to his claim, that he rendered no aid or comfort to the rebellion, Mr. Beck, of Georgia, delivered an exhaustive argument against the proviso. As his remarks cover the whole subject, and as the House there upon refused to concur in the amendment, we attempt to summarize Mr. Beck's able effort.

He began by saying that the amendment is no stranger to the House. The right to make this requirement with regard to his past relation to the government, includes also the right to further inquire into the validity of the judgment itself. By this amendment Congress is declared a court of appellate jurisdiction, and the limit that separates the legislative from the judicial power is abolished. The proposition is nothing less than to get rid of the act of 1863, and that, too, after the rights of the claimants have become vested by legal judgments. The Court of Claims is a court, and its judgments are vested rights. Who can define the limits to which Congress may not go if the precedent is once established by the adoption of the amendment under consideration? If Congress has the discretionary power to withhold the money on these judgments, it has equally the power to make void any other judgments, and thereby make nugatory the judicial power itself. The court rightly held that amnesty blotted out all guilt, and made the man innocent in the eye of the law. Such is the judgement of the highest judicial tribunal known to the constitution. The power to grant pardon and amnesty is vested by the constitution in the President alone, and cannot be fettered by legislation. It is usurpation in Congress to restrict its application or limit its results. The effect of a pardon is purely a judicial question. The Morrill amendment is unconstitutional because it limits the pardoning power of the President, and because it takes away the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by determining a judicial question. Such legislation is without precedent.

The Supreme Court held that the government has no title to the money arising from the sale of the confiscated cotton. The title of the claimants has never been divested by a judgment of confiscation. By the law of nations all cotton belonging to non combatant enemies was exempt from seizure. The sale of the cotton did not increase the right of the government to the proceeds. These claimants simply ask justice of the government. They only claim that Congress shall respect the good faith of the nation, which was pledged to abide the award of the arbiter selected by the United States to pass upon the disputed title to this property between the government and the claimants. The talk about depleting the Treasury of the United States is all cant.

The Effect of Repeal of Usury Laws.

The Financial Chronicle has questioned the President of the Boston Board of Trade concerning the effect of the repeal of the usury laws in Massachusetts, in which State they have been long enough wiped off the statute books for the effect to be apparent. The following are his replies:

"1. Was your law of March 6, 1867, as popular among borrowers as among lenders?

"Reply—Probably it was not popular with borrowers on mortgage who obtained money at 6 per cent, and with many ignorant persons who supposed it possible to make money cheap by legislation; but think the great body of intelligent merchants, and those borrowers especially who were shut out from 6 per cent. loans, heartily approved of it."

"2. Has that law worked any hardship or oppression to the borrowing class?

"Reply—I am not aware that it has done so. On the contrary, I think it has essentially benefitted a large class of borrowers, by enabling them to compete with the favored class who formerly monopolized the six per cent. loans at the banks and elsewhere, as well as by increasing the amount of available capital in the market.

"3. Did the rates of interest show any general disposition to rise immediately after the passage of the law?

"Reply—I do not think they did, and for a long time after the passage of the law I think its effect was hardly to be noticed. But its ultimate effect has been to substitute 7 per cent. for 6 in mortgages and bank loans.

"4. If so, have the free movements of supply and demand counteracted that temporary rise and developed a subsequent decline?

"Reply—With the exception of the above named advance from 6 to 7 per cent., which, I think, was gradual, there has been, in my opinion, neither advance nor reaction, but a constant tendency in the direction of ease and steadiness.

"5. Are your present rates, on the average, higher or lower than before the antiusury-restriction legislation of 1867?

"Reply—It is my impression that rates now vary less than formerly; that changes are more gradual and less extreme in their character, and that rates are on the average rather lower than higher, allowing, however, for exceptional circumstances.

"6 Is there as much tendency to spasmodic changes in the rate of interest as formerly?

"Reply—I think spasmodic changes in the rate of interest have been absolutely unknown since the passage of the act.

"7. What has been the general operation of the new law as affecting the facilities of mercantile business and the rates of discount during the years 1868-1873?

"Reply—The effect of the law appears to me to have been in every way satisfactory—so much so that the advocates of an irredeemable paper currency have thought it necessary to ascribe the improvement to that particular cause. I think the full benefit of the abolition of usury laws will not appear until our currency is restored to a sound basis. But even with our present experience I believe it would be utterly impossible ever to restore usury laws in Massachusetts. The amount of loanable capital has very greatly increased, and borrowers in consequence are supplied with far more ease than formerly, and on the whole at lower rates.

J. S. ROPER,
President of the Boston Board of Trade."

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATIONS.

Historical Sketches of Earlier Ones.

Washington and Jefferson.

THE FIRST INAUGURATION—1789.

Although the first Congress under the Constitution met in New York, March 4, 1789, there was no quorum and no organization of that body until some weeks later. Communication was slow, and the means of travel primitive and uncertain. General Washington awaited at Mt. Vernon, with his habitual calmness, the summons to attend Congress and assume the duties of his new office. He was informed by special messenger, and traveled all the way to New York by his own private conveyance. It was not until April 30, 1789, that the ceremonial of the first inauguration in American history took place.

From the New York Daily Gazette of the day following (May 1, 1789), we quote the following description of the ceremony:

"On yesterday, the great and illustrious Washington, the favorite son of liberty and deliverer of his country, entered upon the execution of the office of First Magistrate of the United Srtes of America, to which important station he had been enanimously called by the united voice of the people. The ceremony which took place on this occasion was truly grand and pleasing, and every heart seemed anxious to testify the joy it felt on so memorable and event. His Excellency was escorted from his house by the troop of light dragoons and the legion under the command of Colonel Lewis, attended by a committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, to Federal Hall, where he was formally received by both Houses of Congress, assembled in the Senate Chamber; after which he was conducted to the gallery in front of the hall, accompanied by all the members, when the oath prescribed by the Constitution was administered to him by the Chancellor of this State, who then said: 'Long live George Washington, President of the United States;' which was answered by an immense concourse of citizens assembled on the occasion by the loudest plaudit and acclamation that love and veneration ever inspired. His Excellency then made a speech to both Houses, and then proceeded, attended by Congress, to St. Paul's Church, where divine service was performed by the Right Rev. Samuel Prevost, after which his Excellency was conducted in form to his own house. In the evening a most magnificent and brilliant display of fire-works was exhibited at the fort, under the direction of Colonel Bauman. The houses of the French and Spanish Ministers were illuminated in a superb and elegant manner; a number of beautiful transparent paintings were exhibited which did infinite credit to the parties concerned in the design and execution."

It was General Washington's custom to walk out every fine day, dressed in black, with a cocked hat, and attend by his Secretary. His coach, light carriage and chariot were all cream-colored, and had figures painted on the panels. Two horses were driven to church; four when going into the country, and six to the Senate. He had white servants, dressed in livery of white, with scarlet or orange trimmings.

WASHINGTON'S SECOND INAUGURATIONN, 1793

Concerning this inauguration the American Daily Advertiser, of March 5, said, with astonishing brevity:

"Yesterday, 4th of March, 1793, our beloved and venerable George Washington came to the Senate Chamber of Congress and took the usual oath of office, which was administered to him by Judge Cushing, at noon, in presence of an immense concourse of his fellow-citizens, members of both Houses of the United States Legislature, and several foreign Ministers Consuls, etc., There was likewise an assemblage of ladies attending on this solemn occasion, and the day was extremely serene; for Providence has always smiled on the day of this man, and on the glorious cause which he has ever espoused, of Liberty and Equality. After taking the oath, the President retired, as he had come, without pomp or ceremony; but on his departure from the House the people could no longer refrain obeying the genuine dictates of their hearts, and they saluted him with three cheers."

JOHN ADAMS' INAUGURATION, 1797.

The neighborhood of Congress Hall Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was filled with an immense crowd of people on the day of Washington's final retirement and the inauguration of President Adams. It was March 4, 1797. Mr. Adams, then sixty-one years of age, was dressed in a full suit of pearl-colored broadcloth, and wore his hair powdered. Jefferson took his oath as Vice President before the Senate at 11 o'clock. At 12 Washington entered the crowded Chamber of Representatives, followed by Adams; both received enthusiastic cheers. The new President being inaugurated, gave his address before the oath was administered. President Duer said: "At the close of the ceremony, as the venerable hero moved toward the door, there was a rush from the gallery that threatened the lives of those who were most eager to catch a last look. Some effected their escape by slipping down the pillars." As soon as Mr. Adams had returned to his residence Washington visited him, cordially congratulated him and expressed a wish that his Administration might be happy, successful and honorable. In the evening the principal citizens gave an entertainment at the amphitheater. Many distinguished public individuals, including foreign Ministers, were present.

From a letter of this remarkable man to Mrs. Adams, written just at this time, we extract the following:

"On Tuesday, when I waited, as usual, on Mrs. Washington, after attending the levee, she congratulated me very complaisantly and affectionately on my election to the Presidency, as I went further and said more than I expected. She said it gave them great pleasure to find that the votes had turned in my favor."

And in a letter of a day or two later, he wrote of the inauguration to his wife:

"Chief Justice Ellsworth administered the oath, and with great energy. Judges Cushing, Wilson and Iredell were present. Many ladies.....I believe scarcely a dry eye but Washington's."

Again he wrote to his wife:

"The President and Mrs. Washington go off this morning for Mount Vernon. Yesterday afternoon he came to make me his farewell visit, and requested me, in his own name and Mrs. Washington's, to present 'their respects' to Mrs. Adams. I believe that I carried him more than he did me, and with reason. The house is to be cleared and cleaned, and I am to go into it Monday night, if possible."

The Philadelphia Advertiser of the period had this account of Adam's induction into office:

"On Saturday, at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the notification which he gave to both Houses of Congress soon after his election, John Adams, as President of the United States, attended in the chamber of the House of Representatives, to take his oath of office, according to the direction of the Constitution. On his entrance, as well as on the entrance of the late President, and of Thomas Jefferson, the Vice President, the loud and repeated applause involuntarily burst from the audience. The President having taken his seat on the elevated chair of the Speaker in the House of Representatives, the Vice President and the Secretary of the Senate on his right, the Speaker and Clerk of the House of Representatives on his left, and the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Judges at a table in the center, all the foreign Ministers and Ambassadors, the heads of departments, General Wilkinson, the commander-in-chief, and a very crowded auditory of the principal inhabitants of this city being present, he proceeded to deliver his inaugural speech."

JEFFERSON'S FIRST INAUGURATION—1801.

The seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington in 1800. The first inaugural ceremony that took place at the present Federal Capital occurred March 4, 1801. After the election, Jefferson was anxious that his inaugural ceremonies in the new Capitol, at Washington, March 4, 1801, should be few and simple. But his friends, who had flocked to the city, were determined he should not go unattended to the Senate Chamber, to take the oath of office. Said an Englishman, an eye-witness of the scene: "His dress was of plain black cloth, and he rode on horseback without a single guard, or even servant, in his train; dismounted without assistance, and hitched the bridle of his horse to the palisades." As he entered the Senate Chamber, Burr, who had already taken the oath of office, gave up his chair, and took his seat on the right. Chief Justice Marshall, who administered the oath, sat on the left; but two prominent men were absent, Mr. Adams had suddenly left the city early in the morning, and Mr. Sedgwick, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was away for reasons, unexplained. After the inaugural address, listened to with the usual crowd of officials, friends and spectators, Mr. Jefferson was sworn into office by the Chief Justice.

The Philadelphia Aurora said:

"Mr. Burr had been sworn into office at 11 o'clock. The assemblage of people was immense, and immediately upon the inauguration, several discharges of artillery took place. There were about one thousand persons in the Senate Chamber, besides the members of the Legislature, and not less than 100 ladies."

Jefferson wrote to his daughter, May 28, 1801, to hasten her removal to Washington. He says:

"Mr. and Mrs. Madison stayed with me about three weeks, till they could get ready a house to receive them. This has given me an opportunity of making some acquaintance with the ladies here. We shall certainly have a very agreeable and worthy society."

Among the established points and maxims of his administration he had declared that "Levees are done away." His two public days for receiving company were the 1st of January and the 4th of July; at other times, those who wished could call upon him.

The President was sixty-two years of age when his second inauguration took place, on the 4th of March, 1805.

JEFFERSON'S SECOND INAUGURATION—1805.

The Washington National Intelligencer, of March 6, 1805, speaks of Mr. Jefferson's inauguration for his second term of office:

"After the delivery of the speech, the President was waited upon by a large assemblage of members of the Legislatures, citizens, and strangers of distinction; and a procession was formed at the Navy-yard, composed of the several mechanics engaged, which marched to military music, displaying with considerable taste the various insignia of their profession."

Horace Greeley and His Subordinates

From Bayard Taylor's Letter from Germany to the New York Tribune.]

I first saw Mr. Greeley in June, 1844, when I was a boy of nineteen. I applied to him for an engagement to write letters to the Tribune from Germany. His reply was terse enough. "No descriptive letters!" he said; "I am sick of them. When you have been there long enough to know something, send to me, and, if there is anything in your letters, I will publish them." I waited nearly a year, and then sent seventeen letters, which were published. They were shallow enough, I suspect; but what might they not have been without his warning?

Toward the end of 1847, while I was engaged in the unfortunate enterprise of trying to establish a weekly paper in Phœnixville, Pennsylvania, I wrote to him—foreseeing the failure of my hopes—asking his assistance in procuring literary work in New York. He advised me (as I suspect he has advised thousands of young men) to stay in the country. But I had stayed in the country, and a year too long; so another month found me in New York, in his office, with my story of disappointment, and my repeated request for his favorable influence. "I think you are mistaken," he said; "but I will bear you in mind, if I hear of any chance.

Six weeks afterwards, to my great surprise, (for I supposed he had quite forgotten me,) he sent for me, and offered me a place on the Tribune. I worked hard and incessantly during the summer of 1847, hearing never a word of commendation or encouragement; but one day in October he suddenly came to my desk, laid his hand on my shoulder and said: "you have been faithful; but you need rest. Take a week's holiday, and go into New England." I obeyed, and found on my return, that he had ordered my salary to be increased.

I think none of his associates at that time ever wrote a line which he did not critically read. His comments sometimes seemed to be rough, but they were always wholesome and invariably just. Once he called me into his room, pointed to a poem of mine which had just appeared in a literary magazine, and abruptly asked: "Why did you publish that gassy stuff?" My indignation was even greater than my astonishment. I retorted fiercely.

"Mr. Greeley, I should feel hurt by your question if I had any respect whatever for your judgment in regard to poetry." He smiled a cold, forgiving smile, and said nothing. Years afterwards I saw that he was right; the poem was only a piece of sounding rhetoric, for which "gassy" was perhaps a coarse, but certainly not an inappropriate epithet. In this, as in other respects, the discipline to which he subjected me, was excellent. If not the result of his intellectual perception, it manifested an instinct ever more remarkable.

Independence of the Press.

Different people have different views in regard to the independence of the press. Some have an idea that the independence of a journal can only be exhibited by a bold and reckless denunciation of the opinions of others who may disagree with it on public matters or political questions. Others can see no independence when their own views of "men and things" are not reflected. Others again, imagine that a press that does not expose error as they see it, is conducted in a cringing spirit.

The true independence of the press can only be sustained by a sound discretion and a correct judgment in the discrimination between right and wrong. The journal that has the courage to maintain the right in the face of all opposition, because it is the right, and not because it is a popular error, shows a spirit of independence to be admired by all right and-fair-minded men. The journal that has the honesty to admit the merits of its opponents, or even its enemies, and give them credit for whatever of good is due them, takes a high position in the scale of independence.

The press, above all other institutions or individual, should be pure in its integrity and bold in its advocacy and defense of the right. Its sentiments and its principles should be held far above all pecuniary considerations. Whenever it becomes to be trafic in the markets, to be bought and sold to whatever influences that can bring the most pecuniary gain to its proprietors, it has sunk to the level of the most degraded mercenary considerations.—*Atlanta Sun.*

Southern Appropriations.

Sundry civil appropriation bills lately passed by the House contain the following items: Appropriating $72,081 25 for the completion of the Custom House at Charleston, including $35,236 06 for constructions and repairs of wharves; for continuance of construction of the building for the Court House and post office at Columbia, $300,000; for a screw pile light house at the entrance of St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, $22,000; for completing the first order of sea coast light-house at Alligator reef, Florida, in addition to former appropriations, $35,000 for completing the sea coast light house at St. Augustine Florida, in addition to the former; of appropriations of $95,000 for day beacons on the Savannah river, for a screw pile light house to replace light ship at Tybee Knoll, Savannah river, $18,000; for completing sea coast light at Hunting Island, South Carolina, in addition to the former appropriations of $50,000; for continuing the rebuilding of the first order sea coast light on Morris Island, South Carolina, destroyed during the war, $80,000; for continuing the survey of the Atlantic Gulf coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, etc., $41,000; for surveying public lands in Florida, $12,000; for expenses of the office of Surveyor General of Florida $1,500.

Air-Line Railroad.

The work on the Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railway is progressing rapidly. Col. Ames has the contract for laying the track from Saluda River to Saluda River, and is pushing his work with commendable zeal and energy. On Friday last he had passed George's Creek trestle some two miles, but the heavy rains which fell on Saturday has probably retarded his progress. Being in the vicinity of his work last week, on official business, we improved the opportunity to see what could be seen, and in company with Messrs. W. A. Clyde and Thomas Bowen, crosstie contractors, we visited the bridge across Saluda River and other points along the road. The bridge, we believe, from our limited knowledge of such work, to be perfectly safe and substantial. The track is being put down in splendid order, and if the entire road compares favorably with what we have seen, it will certainly be one of the best roads, when completed, in the South. Col. Ames will probably run up on Capt. Henasee this week, who has a very heavy rock contract at the Pickensville Camp Ground, which will require some three or four weeks to complete.

The others contractors have, we think, finished up their work, and the entire road, with this exception, in this county is ready for the ties and iron. Captain Henasee took this contract, which had been abandoned by some one else, after he had finished up another, hence the delay at this point. Considering the almost unparalleled hard winter we have had, we think that the contractors and officials of this road deserve a great deal of credit for the perseverance and energy they have exhibited in its construction, and the gratitude of our citizens for their uniform kindness and gentlemanly bearing since they have been amongst us.—*Pickens Sentinel.*

More Evidences of Dr. Jones' Universal Success.—Another Delicate Surgical Operation.—For twenty-five years my eyes have been deformed and very crooked. I came to Dr. Jones yesterday, who, by a delicate but skilful operation, has made my eyes straight and perfect. I feel very grateful to him and recommend him as a skilful and reliable surgeon. Simon Fleishman.

I am a clerk with B. Cohen, merchant in Americus, Georgia.

I was present at this operation, and testify to the truth of the above statement.

Chas. Wachtel,
Clothing merchant in Brown's Hotel Block, Macon, Georgia.

Dr. Jones has been persuaded to extend his stay at Brown's Hotel, Macon, Georgia, until the 21st of March.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BIG HAUL ON THE NEW YORK SMUGGLERS.

Another Horrible Oil Explosion.

Virginia Providing for the Payment of her Debt.

The Shoals Murderer Caught.

WASHINGTON.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, March 7.—The area of lowest barometer will move southeast over Lake Michigan and thence east into Canada on Saturday; the barometer continues falling with brisk South winds, threatening and rainy weather over the lakes and Middle and Eastern States; south and southeast winds veering to the west from the Ohio Valley and Wisconsin southward to the Gulf States; cloudy weather will continue on the Western Gulf Coast; increasing southeast winds and cloudy weather will prevail in the South Atlantic States; northeast winds continue in South Florida. Reports are missing from the extreme North West, Rocky Mountains and Pacific Coast stations.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate ratified the treaty with Mexico for the continuance of the Mexican mixed Commission for the adjustment of claims. The action of the Mexican Government is yet required.

The life-saving stations, for which $100,000 were appropriated, are to be confined to the coast north of Cape Hatteras.

Meacham telegraphs to the Secretary of the Interior that the mission to the Modocs is a failure.

The following nominations were made—S. B. Packard, Marshal for Louisiana; A. G. Mallory, Marshal for the Western District of Texas; A. M. Hughes, Attorney for Middle Tennessee, and J. W. G. Packer, Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans.

Aldis, Howell and Terris were re-appointed as Southern Claims Commissioners.

The Senate re-appointed Newman as Chaplain of the Senate.

Spencer was sworn in as Senator from Alabama.

West presented the credentials of General McMillan, elected Senator from Louisiana by the McEnery Legislature. Ordered printed.

The Senate then went into executive session at the request of the chief signal officer of the army.

Professor Tyndall, now in Europe, has consented to superintend the device and construction of an electrical instrument, to be used at the signal stations of the army, for making regular simultaneous observations of the electrical condition of the atmosphere. It is hoped, from the immense rapidity with which electric changes manifest themselves, a system of electric observations of approaching storms far in advance of any hitherto had may be established.

NEW YORK.

SMUGGLED SILKS.

New York, March 7.—Smuggled silks and kid gloves valued at $5,000 was seized to-day on the steamship Persia. No arrests. Laces to the value of $30,000 was seized on another vessel Wednesday, and a lady passenger was arrested.

MARYLAND.

FRIGHTFUL SCENE.

Baltimore, March 7.—A frightful scene occurred here this evening, caused by the careless use of coal oil. A colored woman employed at the boarding house of Mrs. Duval, poured coal oil in the stove to have the fire to burn instantly. The can exploded. The unfortunate woman, enveloped in flames rushed into the street, literally a pillar of fire, the flames mounting far above her head. Her screams were heard for several squares.

In a short time several hundred persons were attracted to the spot. Several gentlemen threw their overcoats around her attempting to quench the flames, which was not accomplished till every particle of clothing, except a small handful about her waist had been consumed. The entire body being horribly roasted, her injuries are necessarily fatal.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, March 7.—The General Assembly has passed a bill for the payment of 4 per cent. interest for the years 1872 and 1873 on consols and on two-thirds of the unfounded bonds. For the remaining 3 per cent. non-interest bearing, certificates payable at the pleasure of the State are to be given.

No special provision is made for matured coupons, but it is calculated that the above amounts can be paid even if half of the said coupons reach the treasury this year, in the way of taxes.

The General Assembly also appointed a Special Commission of five to investigate the charges of mismanagement against the ladies of the Mount Vernon Association. The charge is unauthorized speculation upon visitors to the tomb of Washington.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE MURDERER ARRESTED.

Portsmouth, March 7.—Lewis Wagner the Shoals murderer was arrested in Boston last night, and is expected here on the noon train. There is an excited crowd here waiting for him. The Mayor has procured a squad of Marines from the Navy Yard to guard him. The details of the double murder is most horrible. The woman who escaped was badly frozen.

A crowd of indignant citizens gathered on the arrival of Wagner, the alleged murderer, but there was no breach of the peace. A guard of marines was placed in charge of the station house, where he is temporarily confined. The name of the family in which the tragedy occurred is Houtvet, not Hustress. Mr. Houtvet is a Norwegian, industrious, and a much respected fisherman. Mrs. Houtvet's condition is critical. The murdered woman is of irreproachable character, and remarkable for her personal beauty.

NEW JERSEY.

ADJOURNED.

Trenton, March 7.—Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned without final action on two general railroad bills, before them.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES

NEW YORK.

New York, March 7.—The Edinburgh Scotchman has a report of a marriage arranged between the Duke of Edinburgh and a foreign imperial princess.

MISSOURI.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

St. Louis, March 7.—Mrs. Luxton, a widow lady, and her adopted daughter, 12 years old, were found dead in bed at their home in Wattoon, Illinois, yesterday with their throats cut from ear to ear. A common case knife was sticking in the wound in Mrs. Luxton's throat, her right hand grasping its handle. The bodies lay in a composed position, having evidently been arranged after death, and nicely covered with bedclothes. A son of Mrs. Luxton has been arrested on suspicion.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

QUIET.

Concord, March 7.—The present political campaign, although it involves the election of three members of Congress, is one of the most quiet ever known in this State. There is, notwithstanding, a good deal of effective work being done. Present indications are that a good vote will be polled. The Republicans claim, from thorough canvass, a decided gain over the vote of last spring. They also claim certain the re-election of Shaw by 2,500 majority. The Senate will stand about as usual.

They express confidence that they will elect the Congressmen. On the other hand the Democrats claim if a full party vote is polled, that they will elect Governor Weston and the Congressmen in the 1st and 3d districts, while the result of the 2d district will depend upon the amount of money used by the opposition candidates.

They say that the credit mobilier matter and the increase of salaries bill have a disheartening effect on the Republican party, that they will carry two of the Senatorial districts and leave no choice in another.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, March 7.—A majority of the Massachusetts legislative committee on the subject have reported leave for the petition expunging resolutions censuring Senator Sumner.

ENGLAND.

FALSE RUMOR.

London, March 7.—So little credit is attached to the rumor of the separation of Marquis Lorne and Princess Louise that their friends have not taken the trouble to publicly contradict it.

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

New York, March 7.—Cotton dull; sales 1,511 bales; middling uplands 20¢; Orleans 21¢.

Cotton—net receipts to-day 254 bales; gross 4,365

Sales for export to-day 416—last evening 536.

Cotton sales for future delivery to-day, 11,950 bales, as follows: March, 19 1-32@20 15-16 April, 20 1-32@20 3-32. May, 20¼@20½. June, 20 7-32@21. July, 21¼@21½.

Southern flour steady; common to fair extra $6@8 25; good to choice $8 25@9 75. Whisky steady 92. Wheat 1@2 better on spring; the advance asked checks business—$1 85@1 90; red and amber Western $2 10. White Western corn quiet and held firm; good to choice red Western mixed, in store, 64@64½. Pork—new mess $16. Beef dull; prime mess $9@11 75; extra mess $ 2@13 50. Lard active and firm; 8¼@8 15-16. Turpentine dull at 65@65½. Rosin steady at $3 63@3 70. Freights quiet and firm; room scarce; cotton, by steam, ½d.

Money stringency increased to-day. Stock brokers were compelled to pay from 1-32 to ¼ per cent. per day for accommodation. There seems to be no immediate prospect of relief in the condition of affairs in money circles. Gold 15⅜. Loans 2@5 for carrying. Government steady all day. States dull and quiet.

Exchange is completely demoralized by the advance in gold and stringency in money, and a liberal supply of bonds and other bills, offering by the German bankers, as well as a good supply of Southern cotton bills. The advance in gold has checked the demand from those merchants having money. To-day good to prime bankers sold seven five-eighths to 7-8; these rates are the lowest current for a long time past, and the market closed steady.

Later—8¼ 18½; 63 15½; 64 15 1-2; 65 15 1-4; now 14 1-2; 67 15 5-8; 68 16½; now 15 13½; 10 10-4; 10 3-4. Tennessee 6s 83; new 83. Virginia 6s 45½; new 50. Consols 56 Deferred 14½. Louisiana 6s 45; new 45. Levee 6s 46; 8s 70. Alabama 8s 82; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 75; 7s 88. North Carolinas 30; new 17. Special tax 13. South Carolinas 40; new 20. April and October 22½.

Liverpool, March 7.—Cotton closed quiet; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 6,000. Sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, March and April, 9 9-16.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Breadstuffs steady. Cumberland cut 35s 9d. Lard 39s. Pork 55s 6d. Tallow 42s 9d.

Montgomery, March 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; low middlings 18 3-8; weekly net receipts 447 bales; shipments 733; stock 1973, 6,155; 1872, 8,409

Philadelphia, March 7.—Cotton quiet; middlings 20 5-8; weekly net receipts 863; gross 2,239.

New Orleans, March 7.—Cotton in fair demand; middlings 19¼@19½; net receipts 10,665 bales; gross 10,990; exports coastwise 63; sales 2,000—last evening 4,250; stock 218,321; weekly net receipts 41,567; gross 43,869; exports to Great Britain 14,971; to the continent 8,910; coastwise 6,182.

Flour quiet; double $7; treble $7 25; choice $9 25@11 25. Corn dull at 85. Oats 50@51. Bran at $1 50@1 60. Hay quiet; prime 20; choice 21. Pork higher; $16 25@16 50. Dry salt meats 6½@4@8¾. Bacon active at 7 1-2@9 2-8@8¾; hams 12¾@13. Lard dull; tierce 8@8¼; keg 9¼@9¾. Sugar—good to fair 8@8¼; prime 9. Molasses in good demand; common 50@52; fair 60@63; prime 64@67. Whisky dull; Louisiana 90. Cincinnati 93. Coffee 18@20.

Sterling exchange 24; sight 1-4 premium Gold 15.

St. Louis, March 7.—Flour dull and unchanged and but little doing. Corn unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88. Pork firm. Bacon active and stiff; shoulders 6½@7; clear rib, 8¼@8 3-4; clear ribs, 8 3-4@9, outside on order. Lard higher, steam 7 3-4

Louisville, March 7.—Flour steady. Corn steady and in fair demand at 40@42. Pork firm at $15 25@15 50. Bacon—Sales of boxed shoulders and held higher at 6 1-4@7 4; sugar cured hams 13, plain 12 1-4@12 1-2; cured lard 8 1-2@8 3-4; choice leaf tierces, 9 1-2@9 3-4; kegs 9; steam, order lots, 1-8@1-4 higher. Whisky steady at 88.

Galveston, March 7.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 16¼@16¾; net receipts 842 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,024; coastwise 2,816; sales 800; stock 71,448; weekly net receipts 7,704; exports to Great Britain 4,644; continent 1,150; coastwise 2,916; sales 4,250.

Savannah, March 7.—Cotton dull; middlings 19½; net receipts 528 bales; exports continent 3,754; coastwise 2,049; sales 947; stock 36,175; weekly net receipts 2,914; exports to Great Britain 2,800; continent 6

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1873.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Mayson will sell first-class barber shop furniture at auction next Tuesday.

Colonel G. W. Adair will sell the Ripley property on Tuesday next.

Spring styles of ladies' and gentlemens' hats at John Holbrook's.

See reward of $100 for arrest of William Bone.

See legal notice by Judge Pittman, Ordinary of Fulton county.

Miller & Guasco opened their beer saloon on Hunter street to-day.

All kinds of early spring vegetables at Wood & Ashford's on Decatur street.

LOOK out for THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION.

BE certain to buy Sunday's CONSTITUTION.

INTERESTING TO-MORROW.—Sunday's CONSTITUTION.

REMEMBER if you want a nice, fashionable hat, Clarke's is the place to get it.

HIS Excellency Governor James M. Smith returned to this city yesterday.

MR. J. HENLY SMITH and Archibaldas M. Speights have returned from their Eastern tour.

EARLY VEGETABLES.—Wood & Ashford, on Decatur street, are in receipt of early spring vegetables.

HON. L. J. WINN is Mayor of Decatur. The town can take a long breath now as they are bound to Win(s)!

A SHIPMENT of bacon from Cincinnati via the Georgia Railroad, was received yesterday by Messrs. A. C. & B. F. Wyly.

MAYOR HAMMOCK presides at the meetings of Council with great dignity, and makes an impartial and excellent presiding officer.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS, editor-in-chief of The Sun and Representative elect from the 8th Congressional District, is in the city, the guest of Col John A. Stephens.

BRING THEM BACK. — The parties who borrowed from THE CONSTITUTION Library Bullfinch's History of Fables and "Treasures of the Sea," will please return them at once.

THE bright sun and balmy air yesterday was a pleasant relief from the cold snaps and rainy weather of previous days. The ladies were out in full force, and in all their unrivalled beauty.

THE Senior Class of Emory College, numbering some 25, were in the city yesterday. They visited Smith & Motes' gallery and had their "pictures took." It is a fine looking class.

JOHN M. HOLBROOK has in store the spring styles of hats, among which are "Broadway" "United States Trade Block" and the "Young Gentleman's" silk hats and ladies and misses spring style hats.

REPRESENTATIVE MURPHY, one of the members of the committee to investigate the indebtedness of Foster Blodgett, has arrived. We are gratified to learn that the health of his family is improving.

LEWIS CLARK, at No. 1 Whitehall street, is determined to please in the hat line. He has one of the finest assortments ever offered to the trade. Call and he will be glad to show you, even if you don't buy.

PARKHURST, MCDONALD & Co. will receive a supply of fresh chickens to-day. Parties wishing to avail themselves of the pleasant weather to plant Irish potatoes can find excellent seed potatoes at their store.

BARNEY WILLIAMS will sell at auction this morning a full line of household merchandise, including bedsteads, wardrobes, crockery, blankets, mattresses, counterpanes, stoves, etc. Sale begins at 9 o'clock.

THE Rev. H. Bokum has resumed his German class in the Public Schools. We learn that he has made arrangements to translate McIlvain's Evidences of Christianity into the German language and that the publication of this work is likely to be followed by others.

FOR a night or two the apparition of a female deeply veiled has been seen on Broad street bridge between the hours of seven and ten o'clock. Bill Moore won't cross the bridge after dark. Birch had better come up and interview her.

THE notice in our court proceedings a few days ago, respecting a petition before the Ordinary about the McDonough road, we learn, did injustice to Mr. Moses Cole. Mr. Cole has not stopped up the road. The petition was to change the road.

E. B. WILSON, will deliver the first lecture of his course on spiritualism on Sunday morning at the skating gallery, at 10½ o'clock, (seats free). Lectures in the evening, same day and every evening during the week, at 7½ o'clock. Admission twenty five cents.

A STRONG corps of engineers will commence the survey of the route of the Atlanta, Monticello and Macon Railroad, Monday morning, at Covington. Major Campbell Wallace will push the work forward.

THE City Council last night very wisely refused to accept the resignation of Col. L. E. Bleckley as a member of the Board of Education. Alderman Beattie stated that he was one of the most valuable members of the Board and his loss would be severely felt.

COAL.—Our article of yesterday relative to the coal trade, was written with reference to the extent and value of the coal trade and not with reference to the charge of monopoly. We have nothing to do with that discussion Mr. J. S. Wilson informs us that the 978 coal cars charged to him were not all received by him, but that part of them were received by Mr. N. J. Wilson. Our information was received direct from Mr. Isaac P. Harris, Local Freight Agent of the State Road. We give both sides the benefit of their statements.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS DEFEATED.—The ordinance to charge the Public School ordinance was withdrawn last night. When the ordinance appropriating $45,000 to the Public Schools was read, Alderman Brotherton moved to strike it out, as he feared the Board of Education might resign. He said that Aldermen were tendered when big men were interested. The motion to strike out did not prevail. Only two voted for it—Messrs. Brotherton and Langston.

THE FIRE LAST NIGHT.—A little before half past eight o'clock last evening, the usual quiet of our city was broken by the shrill alarm of fire. The house where the alarm originated was occupied by Mrs. Maffit, and situated on the corner of Spring and Harris streets. The house was mainly built of wood, dry and very inflammable. This, taken in connection with the long distance the engines had to run made it impossible to save it.

The Fire Department turned out promptly at the first stroke of the bell, and had water on the fire at the earliest possible moment. Although it was out of the power of our gallant firemen to save this house, yet Mr. Goodman, whose residence is just next door, has to attribute the preservation of his property entirely to their efforts. Had they arrived a few moments later, his house would certainly have been lost.

We learn that the fire was first discovered in the roof of Mrs. Maffit's house, and was probably caused by a defective chimney. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a very few moments, the whole building was in the power of the devouring element. The greater portion, if not all of the furniture, however, was saved by the assistance of friends and neighbors. We sympathize deeply with Mrs. Maffit in her loss.

THAT WIDOW'S CASH.—Some days since we published an account taken from an Atlanta paper of the recovery of ninety-five thousand dollars from the government by a poor widow named McDaniel. We have recently learned a true statement of the transaction. When General Sherman captured Savannah towards the close of the war, among those who accepted the situation and took the oath of allegiance, was a man named Daniel. Fifteen days after which he had invested all his money. After the war closed he was left very poor, and he made repeated efforts to obtain redress from the government, but failed to accomplish anything. He then handed his claim about Savannah, and endeavored, successfully, to sell it for two thousand dollars. His next movement was in a legal direction, but all the lawyers whom he consulted thought it a bad job, and gave him no encouragement. He at last went to Col. R. D. Capers, who, after looking into the matter agreed to prosecute his claim. During the progress of the case and pending a decision, the claimant died, leaving his wife in very destitute circumstances. She removed from Savannah to Atlanta, where she made a scanty subsistance by taking in needle work. After protracted litigation, a judgment was obtained not long since by Colonel Capers for a little more than sixty-four thousand dollars. The money has been paid, and the once penniless woman is now the possessor of a fortune.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

"WILD CAT DISTRICT."

Tragic Affair in Forsyth County.

We learn that a tragic occurrence took place in Forsyth county on last Saturday in "Wild Cat District," in consonance with the name of the district and corroborative of the couplet:

"Between women and wine
Man's lot is to smart;
For one makes his head ache,
And the other his heart!"

THE SCENE OF THE FRACAS

was at the grocery of J. R. BEAVER, and the participants William Bone and Thomas Burton. Both were farmers and about twenty-five years of age. Burton was single and Bone a married man with two or three children. It occurred about three o'clock on Saturday evening, March 1st, it is said, in the wife of Bone came in and danced around Burton. Burton remarked that he would not allow anybody to dance around him, and commenced dancing around Bone. Bone drew out his knife and plunged it into the side of Burton.

INFLICTING A FATAL WOUND.

It is said that some of the intestines were completely severed. Burton grasped the knife in his hand with such force as to cut off his fore finger and cut the middle finger to the bone. He then drew his pistol and attempted to fire, but the portion of the fore finger cut off was hanging by the skin and prevented his pulling the trigger. Bone escaped and "fled the realm." Burton died on Sunday night.

It is said that an old grudge existed between them. Bone had maliciously and falsely indicted Burton's brother for selling liquor on Sunday, and, as usual, a

WOMAN WAS AT THE BOTTOM

of the difficulty. Jealousy and angry feelings existed between them.

A reward of $100 is offered for the arrest of the murderer, Bone. Burton was a young man highly esteemed.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

9	Chattahoochee	6	15 Cherokee 11
10	Macon	12	16 Augusta 12
11	Pilot	12	17 Middle 5
12	Talla poosa	13	18 Ocmulgee 13
13	Atlanta	20	19 Western 9
14	Rome	27	20 Brunswick 7

SUPREME COURT, *Atlanta, March 7, 1873.*

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.

No 7. Wm. U. Garrard, executor vs. Charles D. Moody. New trial, from Muscogee. Argued R. J. Moses, for plaintiff in error. Peabody & Brannon, contra.

No. 8. Wm. H. Young vs. Charles D. Moody. New trial, from Muscogee. Argued R. J. Moses, for plaintiff in error. Peabody & Brannon, B. A. Thornton, Blandford & Crawford, contra.

No. 9. James K. Redd, executor, vs. The Muscogee Railroad Company. Case, from Muscogee. H. L. Benning, M. H. Blandford, for plaintiff in error. R. J. Moses. L. T. Downing, contra.

Pending the argument of H. L. Benning, Esq., the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

The United States District Court.

This body met yesterday morning at ten o'clock, the Hon. John Erskine presiding. Argument in the important case of Lowenstein & Pfeifer, in bankruptcy, was resumed and continued through the entire session. The points at issue in this cause were given in yesterday's CONSTITUTION. The Hon. B. H. Hall made the concluding argument in behalf of the late firm of Jones, Brumwright & Co., recently doing a banking business in Griffin, and who had heavy claims against the bankrupts. Mr. Hill's effort is spoken of in very complimentary terms by those who heard it. Judge Erskine reserved his decision in order to inquire in the various points of law and equity made during the progress of the trial, but will possibly render it during the present term. Court then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

Justice's Court, 1524th District:

Rebecca Boyd, a colored girl, was arrested yesterday by virtue of a warrant sued out at the instance of one Carry Hall, also colored. Carry alleged that Rebecca was guilty of the offense of larceny from the house, in this that the said Rebecca, on the 14th day of February, in the year 1873, did, with force and arms, and contrary to the laws of this State, steal one colored calico dress, of the value of $1 50, and the property of deponent. The case was set down for trial yesterday morning by the court, but when the hour had arrived no Carry Hall was to be seen in the court room, or to be found outside of it either. Justice Munday, therefore, concluding that she had abandoned the case, dismissed the warrant, and discharged the prisoner.

A warrant was also taken out in this Court yesterday afternoon, at the instance of Howard Horton, a well known negro citizen of our city Horton charges a negro man named Zach Rice with simple larceny, alleging that Rice stole a lot of lumber belonging to him, and of the value of ten dollars, some time in October last.

This case, by the consent of the parties has been set down for trial next Monday morning.

Justice's Court 1026th District.

The two negroes who were arrested by B. Garcia, on Thursday night, were brought before this court yesterday upon a charge simple larceny. Garcia, however, was unable to satisfactorily identify them as the parties who committed the theft, and they were discharged.

[OFFICIAL.]

Proceedings of Council.

ATLANTA, March 7.

Council met. Present: Hon. C. C. Hammock, Mayor, and a full Board of Aldermen.

PETITIONS,

of W. G. Gramling et al asking for lamp post on South east corner of Spring and Powers streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Of Samuel Lemons, calling attention to the bad condition of a ditch on the corner of Frazer and Jones streets. Referred to Street Committee with power to act.

Of R Tumlin, et al., calling attention to the bad condition of sidewalks on Marietta street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of I L Avery, asking for a crossing of some sort on corner of Hunnicutt and Venable streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Of J. E. Bleckley, offering his resignation as a member of the Board of Education. Not accepted.

Of J P Wofford asking pay for work done on the fair grounds, and to relieve him from his contract, as he is unable to fill it. Tabled.

Of H Rhaden for work on Markham street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of Owen Lynch asking for half the cost of building a rock wall, caused by grading of Butler street. Referred to Street Committee.

Of A L Turner, asking for a culvert on Mitchell street over Jetts branch. Referred to Street Committee.

Of A M McCool, asking for permanent grade of street at corner of Luckie and Spring streets. City Engineer instructed to give the grade on Monday.

Of Dr Fitzgerald, asking that fine imposed on his drayman for not having number of dray be refunded. Tabled.

Of M Franklin, et al, asking for curbing on east side of Forsyth street, between Garnett and the branch. Referred to Street Committee.

Of W A Jones, et al, calling attention to bad condition of Markham street. Referred to Street Committee.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

The bills passed by the last General Assembly amending the act creating the City Court of Atlanta; and to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta, giving the Mayor the veto power, were read and ordered spread on the minutes.

EXEMPTING MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Dr. C. L. Redwine, Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, presented the memorial of the Manufacturers Association of Atlanta, for the exemption of manufactures in the city (published in THE CONSTITUTION yesterday morning) prefacing it with the following remarks:

Your Honor the Mayor and Gentlemen of the City Council:

As chairman of a joint committee from the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association of Atlanta, it is made my duty to present to your honorable body the memorial which I hold, and which, with your permission, I will proceed to read. [Following with memorial.]

In presenting this memorial, I would respectfully urge that the Council will give it such direction as will insure a careful investigation of the matter contained therein. The memorial, though covering, perhaps, a larger scope of exemptions than might appear to be prudent or advisable, yet is not without strong points of public interest, affecting alike the private capitalist and the general prosperity of the city. I do not believe in the idea of citizens who think Atlanta "a finished city" without the introduction of large manufacturing interests. Being one of the first after the close of the war to stake my capital in Atlanta, I have been gratified in seeing a constant growth and increasing prosperity manifested by my town in the South—a city less than eight years ago in ashes and with a scattering population of not one-eighth ten thousand, now numbering over thirty thousand people. It can hardly be expected that the same ratio of increase will be preserved for the next eight years. Such a growth, would astonish the most sanguine of us. Not more, however, than the past prosperity of the city has surprised her oldest inhabitants. But, your memorialists insist, and properly we think, that a liberal exemption from taxation of capital invested in manufacturing would have a tendency to attract others and larger investments; and that, eventually, the city would be doubly repaid for her liberality by an increase of population, necessitating individual investments and giving an impetus to the general and material interests of the city, not to be had through any other channel. In view of these facts together with many others that might be presented, we would again urge the Council to give the matter due consideration, and would respectfully suggest that the memorial be referred to a proper committee with power to confer with the joint committee from the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association.

On motion of Alderman Brotherton the memorial was referred to the following Committee—Aldermen Brotherton, Doyal, Beattie, Mcmillin, Goldsmith, Boring, Langston.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Tax—Recommend refunding $6 59 to Mr. Thigpen, on account of double tax. Adopted.

Cemetery—Recommend that work asked for by the Ladies Memorial Society be done on graves of Confederate soldiers, not to exceed the cost of $200. Adopted.

Streets—Recommend that T. G. W. Grannis be not released from his contract to lay crossings at his contract price. Adopted.

Streets—On resolution of Alderman Brotherton for placing rock on Mitchell street, favorable, and that the work is progressing. Adopted.

Streets—On petition of W. H. Haville for damage to lot by grading of Wheat street, recommending that he be paid $10. Referred back to the Committee.

Streets—on petition of H T Walker for crossing on Luckie street, favorable for stepping stones. Adopted.

Streets—on resolution to fill up a pond on Calhoun street, favorable. Adopted.

Streets—on petition of Mrs. S. A. Lester for work on sidewalk, favorable, and think the cost of the work will not exceed $30. Adopted.

Streets—on petition of T R Ripley relative to excavating dirt on Ivy street, favorable, and will be done as soon as the weather will permit. Adopted.

Public Schools—recommend that the ordinance changing the Public School ordinance be withdrawn. Adopted, and the ordinance withdrawn.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the following bills. Adopted.

J W Lee, relief	$20 25
J C Bond, relief	4 00
Mrs Amanda Martin, relief	7 00
Mrs Emma Stewart, relief	18 00
J J Stewart, relief	9 00
Scripps & Sons, relief	9 00
J M Edgar, relief	15 00
Mrs [illegible]'s relief	20 00
J F Morris, relief	22 50
Street Pay Roll	289 75
J Mann, streets	21 37
W W McAfee, streets	276 16
W H Roche, streets	16 70
J Walsh, streets	276 90
McMillan & Snow, Streets	59 61
Heinz & Burkett, P B & G	4 35
D B & AC Ladd, P B & G	4 00
E Parsons, P B & G	16 10
Ga Home Ins Co, P B & G	93 60
J H James, P B & G	50 00
J F Morris, Alms House	9 40
J S Oliver & Co Alms House	45 60
G A Pilgrim, W P & C	16 00
Cemetery Pay Roll	58 75
J B Porter, Salary	54 165
L C Wells, Salary	50 00
J R Thompson, Salary	50 00
Herald Publishing Co, Printing	23 50
Atlanta Sun, Printing	9 00
W R Venable, Costs	4 40
	$1,584 02

GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT.

The special committee on the General Appropriation Act submitted a report, which was taken up and adopted by sections:

1. For salaries of officers and police $50,000.
2. For public buildings and grounds $20,000.
3. For streets and bridges—macadamizing $15,000; crossings $5,000; curbing $3,000; forage $3,500; street pay-roll $15,000; sewers $6,000; dry wells $3,000; guttering $1,000; extraordinary $3,000—total $59,000.
4. For wells and pumps $6,000.
5. For cemetery $3,000.
6. For fire department $7,800.
7. For gas and fixtures, $20,000.
8. For paupers and relief, $6,000.
9. For stationary and printing, $3,000.
10. For Public Schools, $45,000.

During the consideration of the act, on motion of Alderman McMillan, the Council went into the committee of the whole, Mayor pro tem Mcmillin in the chair.

Mayor Hammock moved to tab'e the act. Lost.

Alderman Brotherton moved to strike out the appropriation of $45,000 to the Public Schools. Lost.

Alderman Brotherton and Langston voting yea.

The committee was granted further time.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES RESUMED.

Relief—Report granted Mr. Franklin $1 00 per week. Adopted.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Committee ask for urther instructions relative to work on Fair Ground Buildings. Committee instructed to let the contract to the next lowest bidder.

CITY HOSPITAL.

Aldermen Beattie and Morris of special committee on City Hospital recommend that so much of the Market House lot on the corner of Line and Ivy streets as may be necessary be used for that purpose.

Alderman Boring dissented, and recommended that the hospital be built on the city lot on Fair street.

Reports disagreed to and committee discharged.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance to amend section 740 of the Code by inserting "committee on sewers" was read the third time and lost.

An ordinance to amend section 249 of the Code by inserting "Committee on Public Schools" was read the third time and passed.

MONTHLY REPORT OF OFFICERS.

Chief Marshal John Thomas reports collected on account of general tax, 1873, $1,895 93.

First Deputy Marshal John L Johnson reports

Arrests 358.
Tried and fined 266
Not tried 4.
Discharged 87.
Plead to jurisdiction 1.
Fines assessed $2,749.
Collected $1,748 75.
In hand $55 50.
Uncollected $68 00.
Certioraried $67 00.
Remitted $69 50.
In prison for serving out time $130 00.
Days served on streets and in prison 695—4695 75.
Lost by escapes $25 00.

Second Deputy Marshal, L. C. Wells, reports: Collected for sales $1,579 80; for license $119 30; sale of stock $206 25. Total $1,904 35.

Treasurer J. W. Goldsmith reports: Receipts $11,991 80; Disbursements $35,411 84; on hand $9,579 97.

Magazine keeper reports $111 00 collected.

Reports referred to Finance Committee.

EXCLUSIONS.

By his Honor Mayor Hammock:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing and the City Attorney be authorized to make a contract with the City Printer for printing the Revised City Code, now being prepared by the City Attorney, and report to this Council, the cost of printing 300, 500 and 700 copies. Adopted.

By Alderman Rice:

Resolved, That the Street Committee have placed rock curbing in front of the Ivy street school lot. Tabled. Yeas 7, nays 7. Mayor voted nay.

Resolved, That a three foot rock crossing be laid down across Grabb street on the west side of Cone street, to cost $30. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Morris—Adopted.

Resolved, That a check is passed up in favor of W. F. Stewart, Superintendent of Alms House for $66 66 salary for January.

By Alderman Boring.

Resolved, that the Street Committee have a rock culvert built at the junction of an ally with Hunter street adjoining Mrs. O'Keefe's property. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman Young. Adopted.

Resolved, That the Marshal be required to begin immediately to notify owners or agents of property on streets where stone curbing has been laid to pave the sidewalks in front of their property by the first of July in compliance with a resolution of this body and that he furnish the city engineer with dates of service and the name of the officer serving the notice for record.

Resolved, That a check for $66 be passed up in favor of A. Chisolm for 44 days service in guarding prisoners at work on the streets. Adopted.

By Alderman Brotherton—adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be authorized to farm out the convicts sentenced to service in the chaingang by City and Recorders' Court in accordance with the acts of the Legislature.

By Alderman McLendon:

Resolved, That the Street Committee be requested to have a rock crossing laid across Pryor street on the north side of Alabama street. Referred to Street Committee.

By Alderman McMillan—Adopted:

Resolved, That no member of this Council shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract offer or appointment to be made or derived from the Council and which shall have amount to it any pecuniary advantage or emolument.

PROPOSALS FOR ROCK.

Several bids for rock crossings, gravel and macadamizing streets were opened and read and referred to the joint committee and the Street Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Petition of T G W Connell asking for an extension of culvert on Ivy street. Referred to Street Committee.

His Honor appointed as a committee to invite President Grant to Atlanta, Aldermen Brotherton, Beattie and Boring.

PUBLIC.

Council adjourned at 12:15 o'clock, P. M.

THE KENNESAW HOUSE

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

HAS still Forty Rooms left, family furnished for the season. Visitors, for whom every accommodation will be given, can also find comfortable quarters.

FLETCHER & PEATTIE, Proprietors.
T. E. OLIN, Assistant.

jan28-3m

Local and Business Notices.

1873. Spring Styles. 1873.
"The Broadway,"
United States Trade Rock
and the
Young Gentleman's
Silk Hats.
Also,
Ladies' and Misses'
Spring Style Hats
Just Received,
At 49 Whitehall street.
Call and get one.
mar8-3it J. M. HOLBROOK.

ALL kinds of early vegetables this morning at WOOD & ASHFORD.
Decatur street.
Mar7-d1t.

FIRST shipment of spring vegetables received last night. Daily shipments hereafter.
WOOD & ASHFORD.
Decatur street.
Mar7-3it.

T. J. PHILLIPS "The Live Grocer" has on hand and to arrive a large stock of the VERY BEST WHISKY, BRANDY, WINES AND ALE. Among which is the celebrated XXXX Century, *seven years old and, no mistake. Try some of it.*
March 7-23t.

SAVANNAH OYSTERS.—I am daily receiving the above Oysters, from Mr. Bellisario's Beds, at Thunderbolt, and offer them for sale at 50c per quart, or $1 75 per gallon, in bulk.
mar2 d1mo L. COOK.

SHAD! SHAD!—I am daily receiving Shad from Brunswick and Savannah, and sell at low prices. L. COOK.
mar2-1mo

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Hair Dye; no ridiculous tints, no disappointment, harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown; at all druggists', and 16 Bond street, New York. feb5-deodly

FRESH SHAD! Fresh Shad!! received every day, by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

CALL at T. L. Wells' and get a nice fresh Shad. T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

"GOING LIKE HOT CAKES"—Those nice fresh Shad at T. L. WELLS'.
feb11—dtf

The
Great
Clothing House
of
EISEMAN & BRO.,
is at
56
Whitehall st.,
The Largest Establishment,
The Largest Stock,
The most Extensive Variety,
The very Lowest Prices
dec28—dtf

OH SHAD! Shad, oh! Received every day by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

GRAND RUSH on Whitehall street to T. L. Wells' to get a nice, fresh Shad!
feb11—dtf

SHAD! Shad!! Shad!!! received daily by T. L. WELLS.
feb11—dtf

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,

and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Storerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.
Very respectfully,
CHAS. BOHNEFELD,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under DeGive's Opera House jan5—d3m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BY WILLIAM J. SIBERT,

(Near the Court House and Depot)

GADSDEN, ALABAMA.

Guests will find everything new and neat. Servants attentive. Terms—$2 50 per day single; meals 50c cents. nov19-d3m

Sterling's Southern Series

—OF—

Readers, Orators & Copy Books.

THE undersigned now own the plates of the POPULAR SERIES: and as they are the only Purely Southern Series in the market, we respectfully submit that it is to the interest of Teachers to patronize them. Send for circulars of Special Terms to Teachers—VERY LIBERAL. Specimen copies sent free for examination.

Prof. Orr, the Superintendent of Education for Georgia, says of them:

Messrs. J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga.—GENTLEMEN: I have given to the Sterling Series of School Books, which you have had the kindness to leave with me, such examination as the limited amount of leasure at my command has allowed. With several books of the series I was already familiar, having added greatly to the interest of my public and private lessons, while engaged in active school work, by selections from their pages. While these ought not to be anything offensively sectional in our school literature, I must be allowed to say that it is with feelings of both pleasure and pride that I find in the books of these Southern authors a recognition of Southern talent. I am glad, too, to learn that their publication is to be transferred to our own State. Southern independence will be secured more effectually by rendering, so far as possible, every necessary for the supply of all our wants, both material and mental, upon our own soil. I will only add that I would be pleased to see the books extensively used.

Respectfully yours,
GUSTAVUS J. ORR,
State School Commissioner.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24, 1872.
may3-d1f J. V. BURKE & CO., Publishers, Macon, Georgia.

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE issued out of the Honorable, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff, Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee, in the following case, to-wit:

Chas. N. Featherstone, Assignee,
versus
P. M. Sheibley and Davis Gammage,

I have levied upon, as the property of the said defendants, one certain tract of land known as the Morrison Farm, situated lying and being in the 19th district, and 3d section, originally Cherokee, now Floyd county, Georgia, being part of lots of land numbers 207 and 194, as described in a deed made to A. A. Stewart by J. R. Underwood, as Guardian for said Morrison orphans, containing two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less.

Also, lot number 10 in Cherokee street, and running back to Lincoln street, except a lot owned and occupied on June 24, 1867, by James R. Flournoy, known as the Flournoy property, in Rome division of city of Rome, Georgia.

Also, city lots corner Mitchell Lane and Franklin street, Comm division of city of Rome, bounded by said Mitchell and Franklin streets.

Also, lot number 16, twenty-two feet front, corner of Broad street and Mitchell Lane, Comm division of the city of Rome, and extending back seventy-five feet, and including a brick store building, and including a one and a half story building with two rooms fronting on Mitchell Lane street, and running back sixty-six feet, and with a front of fifty-seven feet, and will sell the same at public auction, at Court House in the City of Rome, county of Floyd, and State of Georgia, on the

First Tuesday in March

next, between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 1, 1873.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
United States Marshal.
feb5-w5w

NEW HOTEL

PALMETTO, GEORGIA.

W. Jackson House

is now open to the Traveling Public.

jan12-d2t W. JACKSON, Proprietor.

THE McAFEE HOUSE,

At Smithville, Georgia,

IS KEPT in the most elegant style. The comfort of guests will be looked after, and the best fare furnished. Give him a call.

jan5—d1f

Anderson & Wells.

IN STORE.

13 Two-Horse Spring Wagon.

7 Two-Horse Indianapolis Wagons.

4 Two-Horse Hudson Wagons.

2 Bbls White Onion Sets.

2 Bbls Red Onion Sets.

3 Bbls Yellow Onion Sets.

3 Bls Red Onion Buttons.

50 Indianapolis Wood Pumps for shallow and Deep Wells.

50 Watt, 1 and 2 Horse Plows.

100 Other Make Plows.

Clover Seed.

BLUE GRASS SEED.

TIMOTHY, SEED.

Orchard Grass Seed.

Rust Proof Oats.

RYE.

Seed Wheat.

Feed Cutters,

Corn Shellers, etc., etc.

In store and to arrive, for sale low. Call and examine our Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Pendleton Guano.

Farmers' Choice Guano.

Simpson & Lamphin's Texas Cotton Press.

H. & P. Blandy's Engines and Saw Mills

Hall's Ohio Reapers and Mowers.

Thrashers—Pitts' Thrashers.

To arrive next week, Twenty-Four One and Two-Horse Wagons — Studebaker Wagons.

ANDERSON & WELLS.
Alabama street, near Car Shed.
dec1-d1f

Thomaston Hotel,

Thomaston,.....Georgia.

THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Special attention to all those who favor him with their patronage.
sept3-d3f E. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

PLANTERS' HOTEL

NEWNAN, GEORGIA.

C. ROBINSON.....Proprietor.

THIS old Pioneering House is now being fitted up in first class style, and the traveling public will find it a home of the first order. Special attention will be given to the comfort of guests. Terms reasonable.
feb7-d1m

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Honorable, the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of Henry, Smith & Townsend, and against L. J. Ledyard, bearing date the 4th day of June, A. D. 1867,

Henry, Smith & Townsend versus
Lucius L. Ledyard.

I have levied upon, as the property of James L. Logan, one half of land in the city of Atlanta, fronting 50 feet on Marietta street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, and known as the Logan property, and levied on by Deputy Marshal, and sold by me on the first Tuesday in April, 1873, at the Court House door in Atlanta, Georgia, between the usual hours of sale, to satisfy said fi fa. Terms cash.

Also, at the same time and place, one lot of land in the city of Atlanta, fronting on Marietta street

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

THOU ART GONE.

I know thou art gone to the home of thy rest;
Then why should my soul be so sad?
I know thou art gone where the weary art blest,
And the mourner looks up and is glad;
Where Love has put off, in the land of its birth,
The stain it had gathered in this,
And Hope has ceased there the grave and the earth,
Like Faith, to possess the blessed of Bliss.

I know thou art gone where thy forehead is starr'd
With the beauty that dwelt in thy soul—
Where the light of their loveliness cannot be marr'd
Nor the heart fling from its goal.
I know thou hast drunken of Lethe that flows
Through a land where they do not forget—
That abide over memory only repose,
And taken from it only regret.

Though many must be dark that so long has been dimm'd
Eye again it may gaze upon thine;
But my heart has revealings of thee and thy home,
Nor the heart fling from its goal.
In many a token and sign:
I never look up with a vow to the sky,
But a light like thy beauty is there:
And I hear a low murmur, like thine in reply,
When I pour out my spirit in prayer.

In thy far away dwelling wherever it be,
I believe thou hast visions of mine;
And thy love that made all things as music to me,
I have not yet learned to resign:
In the hush of the night, on the waste of the sea,
Or down with the breeze on the hill,
I have ever a presence that whispers of thee,
And my spirit lies down and is still

And though like a mourner that sits by a tomb,
I am wrapped in a mantle of care—
Yet the grief of my bosom—oh call it not g'oom—
It is not the black grief of despair.
My sorrow revealed, as the stars are by night,
Far off a bright vision appears,
And Hope, like the rainbow, a creature of light,
Is born, like the rainbow, in tears.

A PRESIDENTIAL PAGEANT

Imposing Inauguration Ceremonies in Washington.

Grand Civic and Military Display in Honor of Occasion.

Scenes and Incidents of a Great National Event.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The morning was very clear, but bitter cold. Many thousands on their way from streets remote from the route of the inauguration procession, found it impossible to keep themselves comfortable. This however, did not have any effect in lessening the universal anxiety to be early on the grounds. Early in the day military civic organizations from their different headquarters began assembling on Pennsylvania Avenue, west of the Executive Mansion. By 10:30 A. M. they were nearly all in position. The avenue by this time was alive with persons to witness the military portion of the ceremonies. Many of the visitors wended their way to the Exective Mansion to see the start. Many visited the White House before the time of the parade but it was closed, and no persons were admitted. The military attaches of the President were at the Capitol. Matters were exceedingly quiet at the Executive Mansion.

THE START.

Prompt to the time decided upon by General Barry, Grand Marshal, for the moving of the procession, troops were in readiness and began the line of march, preceded by a platoon of mounted police, followed by the United States Artillery band, with the Grand Marshal, his associates and the military committee on organization.

THE PRESIDENT,

occupying an open carriage, accompanied by Senators Cragin, Logan and Bayard, joined in the procession soon after starting, taking a position in the third division of the parade. The carriage in which he sat was drawn by four closely clipped mouse-colored horses. His appearance was the signal for a hearty cheering, waving of handkerchiefs and other demonstrations of applause as he rode along.

THE ESCORT.

Immediately preceding his carriage was his escort; first, the troops of the Philadelphia City Cavalry Division, under command of Colonel Andenreid, a mounted guard of this city, the Governor's mounted guard, Boston Lancers, the Vice President and Governor of this District completing the division. The first and second divisions of the procession consisted of military, including cadets from West Point, midshipmen from Annapolis, United States Artillery, on foot, a battalion of United States Marines, Old Guard of New York, a company of the St. Louis National Guards, and several volunteer organizations from this city, the first division consisting of United States troops, commanded by General Upton. Among the organizations in the fourth division were bodies from Philadelphia, Albany, Baltimore, the Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburgh, and five bands of music. In the fifth division were the 3d battalion of the 5th New York, 34 New Jersey and 5th Maryland regiments. The sixth division consisted of colored troops, who presented a creditable appearance. The remaining part of the procession was divided into six divisions, and were under the marshalship of members of the Washington fire department. These divisions included officials of the general and local governments, and political clubs from different States.

TWELVE THOUSAND IN PROCESSION.

The Baltimore Schutzenverliens and a large mounted squad of police preceded the procession and kept the immense crowd from encroaching on the line of march. Altogether, the civil and military organisations, numbered at least 12,000, and made an imposing display. Nearly every organization in the march was accompanied by a brass band. The route was enlivened by excellent music for the space of nearly two miles in length, causing the spectators for the time to forget the intensely nipping atmosphere, and the clouds of dust driven by the wind against their faces.

As the procession turned into the avenue from Fifteenth street, the crowds of spectators crowded along the sidewalk from the intersecting streets. In a moment the great thoroughfare of Washington was alive with at least

FIFTY THOUSAND

struggling people, and notwithstanding the excitement, they preserved excellent order. As the various organizations drew near the Capitol the crowd thickened, until the entire vicinity of the Capitol grounds was filled. The appearance of the military organizations was highly extolled. The civic associations also made a good display, though their numbers were considerably diminished by the cold weather.

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Prominent in the procession was an omnibus containing a number of veterans of the Mexican war, following them a procession bearing the tattered flag of many of the great battles of the country. This part of the procession was continually cheered.

BUNTING.

The buildings of the avenue were decorated in a manner surpassing any former occasion. The headquarters of various clubs were elaborately adorned.

A BAD SPECULATION.

Owing to the cold weather, stands on the line of march for spectators were abandoned. The speculators in this business were evidently disappointed. During the continuance of the inaugural ceremonies, the great mass of spectators were well behaved and orderly. Owing to the cold weather they did not give vent to their feelings in loud cheering, but the evidences of approbation and the interest seemed everywhere apparent.

IN THE SENATE.

While the procession had been forming and moving to the Capitol, immense crowds had congregated at the Senate Chamber. The floor of the Senate was occupied largely by invited guests, comprising distinguished military and civil officers. The diplomatic corps were present in a body. The Supreme Court Judges entered, headed by Chief Justice Chase. After them came President Grant, preceded by the Committee of Arrangements. Members of Congress came next. Senator Sumner then entered, looking unexpectedly well.

THE INAUGURATION.

When the hour of twelve had arrived, and after the organization of the new Senate, the attendant bodies went to the east portico of the capitol. The procession was duly formed in the manner usual on such occasions. A platform had been erected in front of the portico, where the President elect and other personages took the seats provided for them. The crowds below were surging to and fro, but preserved order. Near the President were many members of his family. Cheers and music greeted him on his appearance. The President elect and the Chief Justice arose almost unanimously, when the latter administered the Presidential oath. Tumultuous cheering and cannonading followed as the President sat down. When partial quiet was restored, he then arose and proceeded to read his inaugural address. His voice was not audible except to persons on the platform. The delivery did not occupy more than ten minutes, which, being concluded, congratulations followed by friends, and President Grant soon after left in his carriage for the White House, escorted by the procession, which, in the meanwhile, had reformed and taken up the line of march. The other bodies and the crowds began to disperse, and the inaugural ceremonies were over.

Our Former Presidents.

Jefferson was calm, clear, critical, comprehensive and orderly.

John Adams was emotional in his nature, and was fiery and forcible.

James K. Polk was proud, firm, combative, dignified and determined.

Andrew Jackson's firmness and force of character have become proverbial.

Madison had originality and discrimination, but lacked firmness of character.

Franklin Pierce was very harmonious in his mental organization—well balanced.

Zachary Taylor was firm, hopeful, intelligent, hones', positive and independent.

Millard Fillmore is more courteous than commanding, and wins rather than compels.

William Henry Harrison was kind, affectionate, upright prudent and circumspect.

Monroe was more remarkable for practical talent and common sense than for depth and brilliancy.

Washington had strong common sense, clear reasoning powers, integrity, firmness, and self-esteem.

John Tyler was brilliant and off-hand rather than deep and profound. He was firm to obstinacy.

Martin Van Buren was cautious, shrewd, clear-headed and reticent, and was highly polished in manners.

John Quincy Adams was combative, argumentative, and thorough, and had an extraordinary memory.

MEN WANTED,—The great want of this age is men. Men who are not for sale. Men who are honest, sound from center to circumference, true to the heart's core. Men who will condemn wrong in friend or foe, in themselves as well as others. Men whose consciences are as steady as the needle to the pole. Men who will stand for the right if the heavens totter and the earth reels. Men who can tell the truth, and look the world and the devil right in the eye.

Reading Notices.

ASK your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing Biscuits, Rolls, Bread, Griddle Cakes, Waffles, etc. Depot, 69 New Street, N. Y. At retail by all grocers. mar4-deod1w

IF you would enjoy life use TUTT'S PILLS. They produce a good appetite, sound digestion, and impart vigor to body and mind. mar4-d1w&w1t

A UNIVERSAL REMEDY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, stand first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years.
mar4-d3t-tucs-thur-sat

AVERT THE DANGER.—The "ethereal mildness" with which poets credit the vernal season is more an illusion of the fancy than a meteorological fact. Early spring in temperate climates is a tearful time, and the tears are usually too cool for health or comfort. To avert the complaints to which the fogs and winds of the season are apt to give rise, prudent people who believe in the proverb that "prevention is better than cure" fortify their stomachs and brace up their nerves and muscles with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Those who do this are wise, and are rewarded for their wisdom by escaping the visitations of chills and fever, rheumatism, biliousness, flatulency, constipation, stomach complaint, etc., so common in damp, inhospitable weather. To the less prudent, who neglect this precaution, and suffer for it, we would say that the disorders which this potent vegetable tonic prevents it also cures.
mar4-deod1w&w1t

ADVERTISED BY SMILES is SOZODONT, and if you use it daily, the white gleam of the pearls between the parted rubies will prove its excellence as a Dentrifice, and the sweetness of the breath will attest its purifying properties. mar4-d1w&w1t

It cannot hurt you. It is purely vegetable. Try SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, if you wish to be well. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system, and without any of the evil effects of Mercury. Simmons' Liver Regulator is the safe remedy.
mar4-deod1w&w1t

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.
Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's.
nov30–d3m

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond Street, New York.
oct2—d1y

SHENCK'S PULMONIC CANDY embraces in a great degree all the principles of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, and while as pleasant to the palate as the purest of confections, its medicinal properties render it effectual for coughs, colds, bronchial and catarrhal affections, etc. It is the most acceptable remedy for children or infants, and can be given with impunity; while for professional gentlemen, or those who suffer from loss of voice, it is indispensable.
These candies are put up in 25 cent boxes, convenient for the pocket, and are for sale by all druggists and dealers.
J. H SCHENCK & SON,
N. E. corner Sixth and Arch streets,
Philadelphia.
feb26— dcc25-deodly

Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold at public outcry, in the legal hours of sale, on first Tuesday in March next at the court house door, in the city of Atlanta, a house and lot on Tatnall street in said city near the junction of Tatnall and Mitchell streets. Said lot is 55 feet front and about 100 feet deep, with a one story wood building thereon. Sold as the property of Abram Williams, deceased, for the benefit of heirs and creditors.

Terms—Half cash; balance six months, with 10 per cent. interest.
WILLIAM JENNINGS, Administrator.
jan17—d4awSw Printer's fee $10

FOR SALE,

Choice Hotel,

Rome, Ga.

The Cheapest Property in the State!!

THIS is one of the best pieces of property in Upper Georgia. It is a first class BRICK BUILDING, three stories high, with 35 rooms, including a good Store, Bar and Billiard Room. The size of the Lot is 113 feet on Broad street by 200 feet on Bridge street.

It is located in the center of the city, only 40 yards from the City Hall, and 80 yards from the Court House.

The Store and Bar and Billiard Room can be rented for more than enough to pay the interest on the entire price of the Property.

☞ Recent Improvements have been made and the House is now in perfect order. ☜

Apply to J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25 Acres of Rich Land.

I also offer for sale my residence in Forestville. The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories, well finished and painted inside and out, with eight rooms, beside kitchen and cellar. The outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are adequate and in good condition. This place is situated only 200 yards from the city limits and 1¼ miles from the Court House.

There are 25 acres of the richest kind of upland belonging to this place, lying beautifully, and the surroundings are all of a pleasant character. This is a delightful situation for any one who wants an elegant suburban Home, with all the advantages, such as churches, schools, etc., that pertain to the city, and yet the free breathing, quiet and retirement of the country.

This place will be sold very cheap for cash; or, with a reasonable addition for half cash and balance in one year. Address
J. C. RAWLINS, Rome, Ga.
nov17–d3m

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

WILL make Plans, Specifications and Details for Buildings of all descriptions. Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.
jan1 d1y

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.30 o'clock, A. M.	
Leaves Atlanta	8.00	A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	6.00	P. M.
Arrives at Augusta	5.30	P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.15	" P. M.
Leaves Atlanta	8.15	" P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	6.21	" A. M.
Arrives at Augusta	7.00	" A. M.

Accommodation Trains.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45 P. M.
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45 A. M.
Arrives Atlanta	8 00 P. M.
Arrives Stone Mountain	7 P. M.

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1.45 A M
Leaves Macon	7.35 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1.35 P M
Arrives at Macon	7.45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2.00 P M
Leaves Macon	12.00 M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.00 A M
Arrives at Macon	5.30 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8 10 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	8.44 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8.70 A M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4 20 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5 35 P. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	1.45 A. M.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5.45 A. M.
Arrives at Atlanta	1.45 P. M

DALTON ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leaves Atlanta	4.30 P. M.
Arrives at Dalton	7.35 A. M.
Leaves Dalton	12.30 M M
Arrives in Atlanta	9.50 A M

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8 50 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9.40 A. M.
Leave Kingston	11.30 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1.15 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8.15 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9.27 P. M.
Leave Kingston	12.00 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1.30 A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8.30 A M	8.10 P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4.26 P M	3.44 A M
Arrive Nashville	12.45 A M	1.05 P M
Arrive McLemore	8.30 A M	8.30 P M
Arrive Memphis	2.10 P M	2.25 A M
Arrive Little Rock		6.30 P M
Arrive Union City	10.30 A M	10.30 P M
Arrive Columbus	12.00 noon	12.00 m d t
Arrive St. Louis (via Cairo Short Line)	9.05 P M	11.30 A M
Arrive St. Louis (via Iron Mountain Railroad)	11.10 P M	12.50 P M

ALBERT B. WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	1 15 A M
Arrives at West Point	7 40 A M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	6 50 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 00 A. M
Arrives at West Point	11 47 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN (Inward.)

Leaves West Point	3 25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leave Atlanta	6 45 A M
Arrive at End of Track	12 16 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves End of Track	1 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	6 31 P M

GETTYSBURG
KATALYSINE WATER,

IT has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidneys and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis Diseases of the Skin. General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Physical Excesses. It is the Greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating and Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

☞ For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over diseases, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets.

WHITNEY BRO'S, Gen'l Ag'ts,
227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Gettysburg Spring Co.
For sale by HEARD, CRAIG & CO., and Druggists generally. jan7–deod3m

David McBride

SUCCESSOR TO

McBRIDE & SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE CARRIAGES

PHAETONS, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES

Repairing Promptly and Neatly Executed.

DAVID McBRIDE,
35 Decatur Street.
sep28–d3m–dec15-d3m

AGENTS WANTED.

The Master Spirits of the World,

AND

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF AMERICA.

THE GREAT BOOK OF THE YEAR.

AGENTS report sales of 25 to 100 copies in a few hours or days. PROSPECTUS FREE. Address J. W. GOODSPEED, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans. sep26—july6-d&wly

For Sale.

1 NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, very conveniently arranged. Terms very easy—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years.

Also, FOR SALE,

BRICK! BRICK!

1,000,000 GOOD BRICK for my own manufacture.

For particulars all on the undersigned, corner of West Cain and Williams streets, or address me to P. O. Box 488, Atlanta. dec24–d1f T. G. ELSWALD.

JOHNSON HOUSE,

BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,

LINGSTON.....GEORGIA.
jan15–6f

KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarders Only one hour's ride from Atlanta.

Address FLETCHER & FREYER.
oct17—d1f Proprietors.

BARTOW HOUSE,

T. J. BRIDGES, Proprietor,

Cartersville.....Georgia.

This House has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, and is kept in the best style
jan28—d1f

THE MAJORS HOUSE,

BY E. MAJORS,

TRENTON.....GEORGIA.

He pledges himself his house will be kept in first class style, and solicits a liberal share of patronage.
nov21–d1f

LANIER HOUSE,

B. DUB, Proprietor,

Macon, Georgia.

Free Omnibus to and from the Passenger Depot.
nov28—d1f

BARNES' Albany House,

Corner Pine and Jackson Sts.,

ALBANY, GA.

MERRICK BARNES, Proprietor.

Omnibus to and from all trains. jan15-6f

SOUTH CAROLINA R. R.

On and after Sunday, December 15, 1872, Passenger Trains will run on the South Carolina Railroad:

Between Charleston and Augusta.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Charleston	9.30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 P M
Leaves Augusta	5.30 P M
Arrives at Charleston	9.45 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Charleston	8.30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7.25 A M
Leaves Augusta	6.15 P M
Arrives at Charleston	5.00 A M

Between Charleston and Columbia

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	9.00 A M
Arrives at Columbia	5.30 P M
Leaves Columbia	9.30 A M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 P M

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6.15 P M
Arrives at Columbia	5.30 A M
Leaves Columbia	9.30 P M
Arrives at Augusta	7.25 A M

Day and night trains connect at Augusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad.

Night train connects with Macon and Augusta Railroad.

Night train out of Augusta makes close connection at Columbia with Greenville and Columbia Railroad for Spartanburg, Asheville, Greenville and Knoxville Railroad will avoid a tedious delay at night in Columbia, by taking this route.

Elegant new sleeping cars on night trains between Augusta and Charleston.

S. B. PICKENS, General Ticket Agent.
ja-8-tf

NOTICE.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC:

I HAVE been appointed sole Agent in Atlanta for Stifel & Pfeifle's celebrated

Lager Beer and Cream Ale,

and any persons desiring a splendid article can get it by applying to me. Any goods shipped or delivered will be guaranteed. O. C. CARROLL.

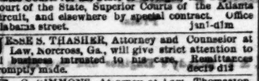
CONTRACT.

This is to certify that we have this day appointed O. C. Carroll sole Agent in Atlanta for our celebrated Ale and Lager Beer. All orders must be sent direct to him, and any orders addressed to O. C. Carroll, No. 9 Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga., will be promptly filled by us. STIFEL & L. PFEIFFER.

The Great Southern

PASSENGER AND MAIL

ROUTE!



VIA

ATLANTA and AUGUSTA!

TO Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh, Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE

Daily Through Passenger Train.

CONNECTIONS by THIS LINE are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.

CONDUCTORS on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.

The Quickest Time and Sure Connection made by this Route.

Passengers can purchase Through Tickets and have their Baggage Checked through from

New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus, and Atlanta

to

Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York

BY

Four Different Routes, via Augusta, Kingsville, and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta

AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

ON

ALL NIGHT TRAINS LEAVING ATLANTA BY THIS ROUTE.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find a

Splendid Line of Steamships,

From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on Sale at

MONTGOMERY, WEST POINT AND ATLANTA

TO

NEW YORK VIA CHARLESTON STEAMSHIPS

S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—d1f

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

THOMAS W. LATHAM, Attorney at Law, Fairburn, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Campbell, Coweta, Douglas, and Fayette, in the United States District, and Supreme Court of the State. Special attention given to collections.

HENRY JACKSON, MARSHALL J. CLARKE.
Supreme Court Reporter.
JACKSON & CLARKE, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. Office Alabama street. jan1-d1m

JESSE S. THASHER, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Norcross, Ga., will give strict attention to all business intrusted to his care. Remittances promptly made. dec19 d1f

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga. Georgia. nov19—d12m

JAMES G. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.
☞ Special attention given to Collections.
apr9—d1y

JAMES R. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Jonesboro, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Clayton, Fayette, Douglass, Heard, Merriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. ANSLEY, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit. In the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr17-1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA, Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—d1y

BEHAT LESUEUR. WARREN C. WINSLOW.

LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in south west Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july21—d1y

JAS. N. RAMSEY, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Baldwin, Jasper, Putnam, Hancock, Morgan, Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr12—d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia, will practice in the Courts of Houston, Crawford, Macon, Taylor and Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the prosecution of business in the Courts of Houston and Crawford. Will attend personally to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all matters connected with the Land Office. Refers to Senators Gordon and Hill, Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, Hon. Benj. H. Hill, Jr., Hon. Julius L. Brown, Hon. Jno. B. Gordon, Hon. Jno. T. Glenn, Washington, D. C. apr12—d1y

JOHN D. POPE, late of Atlanta, Georgia, Attorney at Law, Shreveport, Louisiana, will practice in the courts of Northern Louisiana. apr12—d1y

Persons owning, or desiring to purchase lands in Texas, are respectfully informed that I have in my office a properly reliable Real Estate agent.
jan11—d&w3m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grocer and Commission Dealer, Cooper Shop, Atlanta, Georgia. jan1-d1y

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—MRS. W. W. HARPER, Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms on the Grand Building, Upper Broad and Marietta streets. Terms can be had at Grand Building, or at residence, 102 Ivy street. BRASS BANDS and orchestras furnished for Concerts, Balls, &c. Music arranged to order for Brass Bands. sep7—d1y

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PLASTERERS. Orders promptly attended to. Shop on Marietta street, opposite Rawson House. Atlanta, Georgia. jan1-d1y

DR. A. BUTLER, Physician and Surgeon, Chamberlin & Boynton's Block, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan1-d1y

CONYERS HOTEL,

By D. F. SMITH,

CONYERS, GA.

This House is in order and comfortable for the accommodation of guests. Terms moderate. Good Livery Stable attached. jan1-d1y

McDowell House,

NEWNAN, GA.

L. P. Thomas, Proprietor.
apr11—d1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RATIONAL TREATMENT

of Kidney, Urinary, and Liver diseases is effected by

Hamilton's Buchu & Dandelion

It acts directly on these organs, enabling them to remove these WASTES in the blood, which cause Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.

W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

12 SAMPLES sent by mail for 50c. that retail quick for $10. R. L. WOOLCOTT, 181 Chatham-sq, N. Y.

Employment, $100 per week. Agents & others to sell a new article, indispensable to merch'ts & manf'rs. Send with stamp, R B Smith & Co, 95 Liberty-st, N. Y.

MONEY

Easily made with our Stencil and Key-Check Outfit. Circulars free. Stafford Manufacturing Company, 45 Fulton street, New York.

3 copies of the STOCK AND FARM JOURNAL, 160 pages, and 3 packages of new Farm Seeds free, by enclosing 7 stamps. Address
N. P. BOYER & CO., Parkesburg, Pa.

WANTED.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A SEWING MACHINE for family use, or act as agent, address WASHINGTON SEWING MACHINE CO., Boston Mass.

AGENTS! A RARE CHANCE!!

We will pay all agents $40 per week in cash, who will engage with us at once. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address,
A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION

of manufacturers who have become disgusted with the odors of Paraffine Oils and their ill effects upon machinery, is invited to

E. H. Kellogg's Sperm Engine Oil...at 20 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Sperm Spindle Oil...at 15 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Tallow Engine Oil at 10 per gal
E. H. Kellogg's Tallow Spindle Oil at 10 per gal
Manufactured only by
E. H. KELLOGG, No. 17 Cedar-st., New York.

DON'T

Be Deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore, throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Worthless imitations are on the market, but the only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used, their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St.,
Sole Agents for United States.
Send for Circular

The immense sale, 10,000 In One Month on

LIVINGSTONE 28 yrs in AFRICA

is having, PROVES it above all other, the book the MASSES WANT. It goes like WILDFIRE. Over 600 pages, only $2.50. MORE AGENTS WANTED.

Notice.—Be not deceived by misrepresentations made to palm off high-priced inferior works, but send for circulars and see PROOF of statements and great success of our agents. Pocket comp'nion, worth $10, mailed free. HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Sansom street, Philadelphia.

345 & 347 BROADWAY, N.Y.

27 YEARS IN USE AND NOT A LOSS BY FIRE OR THIEVES.

OUR AGENT WILL CALL ON YOU.

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